

## Trade Stands For Facts!

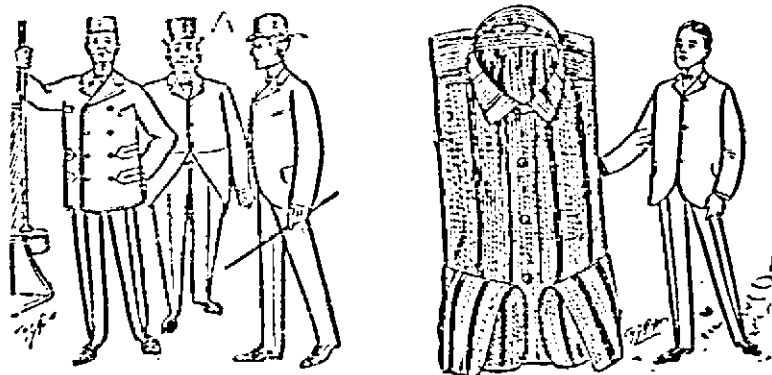
Our Shoe Trade has doubled this summer. Why? Because we keep the

**Best Line of  
SHOES AND SLIPPERS**  
In the City.

We keep a fine High Grade lot of Shoes not surpassed in any Northern City. Shoes are coming in every day. Don't neglect to see them when you want to buy.

Remember the new Dress Goods and Skirts in Large Plaids.

**SPAFFORD & COLE**



## I Guarantee

—to sell goods—

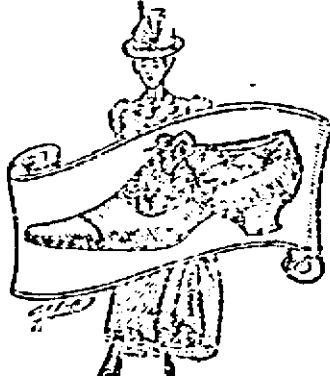
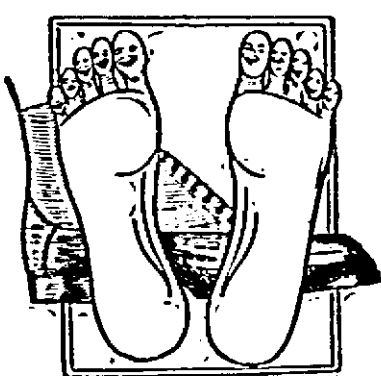
**Cheaper than they Were Ever Offered for Before in the city.**

—such as—

**CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS,  
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,  
SUITS TO ORDER, ETC.**

**C. FREDRICKSON,**

Opposite J. Segerstrom's Jewelry Store.



### Adjudged Insane.

Mrs. Anna Harper, a former teacher in the Indian schools on the Stockbridge Reservation, was examined as to her sanity last Thursday by Doctors McDowell and Stone and upon their recommendation County Judge J. M. Harrigan committed her to the Northern Hospital for the Insane for treatment.

Mr. Harper is a surfaceman and is employed by the "Soo" company. He has no fixed residence, being subject to the orders of the railway people. He was located last at Hobson, where he lived with his wife and two children. Mrs. Harper's unnatural actions manifested plainly that something was radically wrong. She seemed possessed of the idea that her husband would leave her and the children and thought that if she killed herself that he would care for the children. It is said that she at one time ate a quantity of glass, at another time swallowing some forty tablets each containing arsenic, which some physician had prescribed for a nervous affliction which at times troubled her. The tablets were to be taken in much smaller doses however. A stomach pump was used in time to save her life.

Actions of this nature combined with the reiterated statements made by the woman that she was determined to kill herself, caused the husband to seek some means whereby she would be prevented from carrying out her threats, and he accordingly brought the condition of affairs before the county judge with the result as above stated.

Mrs. Harper is about 37 years of age, and it is said that the tendency toward insanity is hereditary, her mother having been insane.

**The Best Cough Medicine—Every Bottle Warranted.**

Knowing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be a medicine of great worth and merit and especially valuable for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, we will hereafter warrant every bottle bought of us and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of a 25 or 50 cent bottle. For sale at Anderle & Hinman's.

### Improvements at the Grand.

The stage in the Grand Opera House will present a much improved appearance in the near future, Manager Stoltzman having secured the services of a first-class scenic artist in the person of Howard Tuttle, of Milwaukee, an artist of much ability. A complete new set of scenery will be painted and will probably be displayed entire for the first time Tuesday evening, Aug. 22, on the occasion of the appearance here of Richard & Pringle's big minstrel show.

Mr. Tuttle painted all the scenery for the Davidson theater and for the Alhambra at Milwaukee; also for the LaCrosse theater and the Grand opera house at Oshkosh. The artist informed the New North man that the washing which had been hanging out of a garret window in one of the scenes for the past eight years would be taken in, and that the canned goods which have been so conspicuously displayed in the corner grocery scene summer and winter since the city first boasted of a hall, will be replaced by a new lot of a different brand.

The improvements now underway in the opera house are being made at a large expense to the management, and taken together with the fact that several of the best attractions on the road are booked for appearance here in the near future, should encourage the liberal patronage of play goers.

### Secret of the Successful Piano.

The beautiful bridge of shapely levers, the action, the result of generations of study now perfected, embodied in its quickness of response, the speaking qualities of the instrument and its range of expression.

All the materials constituting the Kimball piano are of the best and are manufactured in the Kimball factories by the highest grade of labor and under strictest supervision from the first to the final detail. They are so constructed, finished and regulated as to produce a prompt and responsive touch, combined with unerring precision and great powers of repetition.

### To the Public.

We guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and will refund the money to any one who is not satisfied after using it. It is the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints, both for children and adults. For sale at Anderle & Hinman's.



Blanchford Kavanaugh and "Roney's Boys" had a full house and the warmest of greetings last night at Central Music Hall. The audience was fairly rapturous in its applause. The entire program was enjoyed and Mr. Kavanaugh after singing his first number was not only encored but was called to the foot lights twice more to acknowledge the applause and admiration of his friends.—Chicago Times-Herald.

### Charged with Abduction.

The Municipal Court was the scene of a case somewhat out of the ordinary last Thursday when A. C. Corning was brought before the Judge on a charge of abduction.

Ten days previous Corning had arrived in the city. He was accompanied by a girl about 15 years old whom he claimed was his daughter. They came here from Milwaukee, the man giving out that he was an agent for a wholesale fruit commission house in Chicago and that his home was in South Haven, Mich.

The man rented a house in the Sixth Ward and purchased an outfit of furniture at the store of Morrill & Barber. The neighbors did not like the appearance of things and from the sounds that came from within the building made up their minds that all was not as it should be. Chief of Police Crowe was acquainted with their suspicious and investigated a little on his own hook. He found, upon inquiry among people from Michigan, that there was little credence given the statement that the man was the girl's father. The child called at the home early Thursday morning and found both the father and his reported daughter in. The girl was questioned and at first maintained that Corning was her father but after a short talk with the policeman confessed that she was not the man's daughter and said that he compelled her to live with him, keeping close watch upon her movements.

The evidence was deemed sufficient and the man was taken into custody. He was brought before Judge Browne where his examination was adjourned for ten days pending the investigation of his record. He was held under \$2000.00 bonds and being unable to furnish them was committed to the county jail.

The accused man is forty-four years of age and maintained stoutly that he was the girl's father by his first wife. The girl gave her name as Anna May Corning.

### More Pine Land Deals.

E. S. Shepard has this week sold two tracts of pine, one tract of 6,500,000 ft. in Vilas county to C. A. Good, year of Tonah, Wis. Consideration \$16,500.00. Also a tract of 349 acres of pine, basswood and birch to the Brown-Robbins Lumber Co. Consideration \$1,700.00. Mr. Shepard is very busy these McKinley times and is employing several men to assist him in the examination of several other large tracts of pine timber with view of purchasing them. Lumber is going up every week at 50 cents a jump. The Association is in session at Merrill today and the intention of all who were enroute to it was to put it up a notch higher to conform to the rates already made by most of the concerns doing business in the valley. Lumber is not high at that but really has been extremely low in price and has been very slow to take its proportionate place in the mercantile values. Most of the lumber firms on this river and in Northern Wisconsin are from one to five months behind their orders. Rhinelander lumbermen alone are some 100 cars behind in their orders today.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

# FREE!

## A '99

## Gormully & Jeffrey Bicycle Free.

Every purchaser of 50 cents worth of goods either in the Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Shoes or any line in the big store will be given a ticket on the A No. 1 Bicycle which will be given away Friday, Sept. 15, '99.

## H. LEWIS

Brown Street,

Rhineland, Wis.

### Work on the New Mill Progressing Rapidly.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new mill plant of the Brown-Robbins Lumber Co., and the mill building already presents a very business-like appearance. The impression given to the visitor is one of great stability and strength. There are three stories to the structure, which will allow plenty of room for the employees to work in. The engines for the plant arrived last week. There are four of them; one pair of 15x22 inch twin engines for the heavy work and two smaller for supplying power to the electric light dynamo and for use in the filing room. The stone foundations are laid for the engines and it is likely that they will be placed in position this week. It is expected that the mill will be completed and in readiness to commence sawing about the middle of next month. A battery of five of the old boilers will supply the mill with steam. These boilers have all been found to be in good condition and have been made as good as new by the corps of mechanics employed by the H. J. Murray Mfg. Co., of Wausau, who have the building of the mill in charge.

### Lost in the Woods.

The Evening Wisconsin of Monday, Aug. 14, contained the following special from Minocqua:

A party of twenty-two left Hazelhurst last Tuesday morning to pick berries near Harshaw. When the party got ready to return home Mrs. J. T. Holliday, Mrs. Frank and John Freeman were found missing. The party was unable to find them and owing to the lateness of the hour and the stormy-looking weather went home yesterday morning about forty men left Hazelhurst in search of the lost ladies, and about 9 o'clock a. m. succeeded in finding them. The night was a very stormy and chilly one and the ladies suffered untold agony. Mrs. John Freeman is reported quite ill from the effects of the exposure, and the other two ladies had to take to their beds upon arriving home.

### Foot Ball for Fair Week.

Just Brazell came in from Jeddite Tuesday, and in the evening assisted in organizing a High School foot ball team. The team is a strong one and will be able to hold its own with any high school team in this part of the state. The boys will go into training at once and will play their first game this season at the fair grounds on the second day of the fair, Aug. 12, when they will meet the Iron-wood eleven play good foot ball, and we may look for an interesting game.

"De Witt's Little Early Risers" did me more good than all blood medicines and other pills," writes Geo. H. Jacobs, of Thompson, Conn. Prompt, pleasant, never gripe, they cure constipation, arouse the torpid liver to action and give you clean blood, steady nerves, a clear brain and a healthy appetite.

J. J. Raymond.

Richard & Pringle's Famous Georgia Minstrels will appear at the Grand opera house Tuesday, Aug. 22. This is pronounced by press and public the really big and meritorious minstrel attraction of this season. Fifty performers, bright and brainy are in the roster, vaudeville, minstrel, farce comedy and comic opera features galore, are included in its programme. Wait and watch for its big street parade with two military bands and Hassan Ben Ali's famous troupe of Arabs. The big free street parade will be given at 2:30 p. m.

McDowell and Wallace, the two foot runners, had their hearing Monday before Judge Browne. After hearing the testimony of the main witness, the district attorney stated to the court that the testimony of the state was very weak, and in his opinion it would be well to drop the case and save costs. Attorney Barnes was of the same mind, and Judge Browne discharged the prisoners. Thus ended the second chapter of Peter—yes, verily.

During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by Anderle & Hinman.

E. Hass, a Town of Pelican farmer, brought in a fine specimen of mammoth clover last week which he raised from one seed. It contained 61 stalks and stood four and one half feet high. Mr. Hass planted three acres of the clover and owing to the extremely heavy growth had considerable difficulty in cutting it.

Mrs. Mary Able, of Chicago, is the guest of her friend, Mrs. F. H. Johnson, in this city this week. She arrived Saturday. Miss Able holds the position of assistant principal in the John Marshall School in the Windy City and ranks among the best instructors there.

"Our baby was sick for a month with the ever-cough-and-cold-and-fever. Although we tried many remedies she kept getting worse until we used One Minute Cough Cure—it relieved at once and cured her in a few days."—B. L. Sance, Prin. High School, Bluffdale, Texas. J. J. Raymond.

The resignation of Mrs. Lizzie Stetson, of Waupun, was received by the School Board last week. Mrs. Stetson will teach in St. Paul the coming school year.

Lay Sermon.  
Lots For Sale

In all parts of the city at less than half price. E. H. KARR.

# NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIA.

AUGUST—1899.											
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

## A WEEK'S RECORD

All the News of the Past Seven Days Condensed.

### HOME AND FOREIGN ITEMS

News of the Industrial Field, Personal and Political Items, Happenings at Home and Abroad.

### THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

#### DOMESTIC.

Lightning struck the barn of Engelbert Jersy at Clifton, Wis., and his two sons, Vincent and Engelbert, aged 16 and 22 years respectively, were killed.

An unidentified negro was lynched at Jasper, Fla., for attempting to assault a white woman.

At the national convention in Philadelphia of shoe manufacturers a general advance of ten to twenty-five cents in the price of shoes was agreed to.

Four firemen lost their lives in a blaze in Omaha, Neb.

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America began in Chicago.

An American syndicate has purchased for \$1,000,000 two islands, La Cruz and La Ramon, off the coast of Cuba, that contain immense quantities of iron.

Mrs. Edward Eckinger, aged 23, killed her husband and child near Canton, O., and then committed suicide. Domestic trouble caused the deed.

Adolphus Brown (colored) was shot and killed at Amite City, La., and Edgar and Edward Barr severely injured by a gang of armed men.

Goldie McKenney was shot dead and her lover, George Bond, fatally wounded in the street in Denver, Col., by some one unknown.

Ira J. Palmer and his wife were killed by the cars at a crossing in Toledo, O.

Gen. Brooke has been given instructions to prevent at all hazards any filibustering expedition in Jimenez' interest leaving Cuba for San Domingo.

The report of Commissioner of Pensions Evans for the fiscal year ended June 30 last shows total disbursements of \$108,257,523, leaving a balance of \$1,557,155 in the treasury. The total number of pensioners on the roll was 521,519, a decrease of 2,355.

The house of Thomas Martin near Grasser, Va., was burned, and he and three children perished in the flames.

Two million bushels of wheat, worth at least \$1,500,000, were lost in a hailstorm which partially destroyed the crop on nearly 250,000 acres of land in North Dakota.

An electric storm of exceptional severity did damage to the extent of \$1,000,000 in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Clara J. Baldwin, wife of Enos Baldwin, of Indianapolis, administered strychnine in food to her husband and two children, 17 and 19 years old respectively, and then shot herself dead. The poisoned persons may recover.

The street car strikers and their sympathizers in Cleveland propose to boycott every man who attended the business men's meeting held for the purpose of adopting measures to stamp out the boycott.

W. B. Cleveland & Co., wholesale grocers at Houston, Tex., failed for \$441,571.

A Washington dispatch says that Maj. Gen. Otis will remain in supreme command of the Philippine islands and should be requested to be relieved Maj. Gen. Lawton will be assigned to duty as his successor.

The yellow fever epidemic at Hampton, Va., is practically at an end.

Five negro children were burned to death on McKean's plantation, near Jackson, La. The parents locked them up in their house and went to church.

The United States transport Morgan City sailed from San Francisco for Manila with 675 recruits and supplies.

Sigurd Rind, a tailor, aged 22, and Ida Olson, 23, were drowned at Minneapolis by the capsizing of a boat.

The exchange at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 11th aggregated \$1,276,441,102, again a \$1,000,000,000 increase compared with the corresponding week of 1898 was 212.

There were 126 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 11th, against 132 the week previous and 156 in the corresponding period of 1898.

Consolidation of the leading cigar manufacturing interests of Tampa, Key West, New Orleans and Havana is reported.

Will Chambers, colored, charged with criminally assaulting the 14-year-old daughter of William Watson, was lynched by a mob near Bell Buckle, Tenn.

Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, paymaster of the army, has been appointed treasurer of the Philippine islands and the island of Guam.

Robert L. Walker, of Poland, O., through whom President McKinley lost his property by endorsing notes, has filed a bankruptcy petition, with liabilities of \$100,000.

Gen. Carlos Garcia, of Cuba, presented to army officials in Washington plans for the organization of a Cuban militia.

Four Mormon elders after preaching in Pineville, Ky., several days were forced to leave by angry citizens.

Edward A. Cranston, village night watchman at Constantine, Mich., was murdered by an unknown assassin.

Hazing at West Point has been abolished by Col. Albert L. Mills, the new superintendent of the military academy.

Miss Grace Cooper, aged 15, and James Blackworth, aged 18, members of prominent families, committed suicide at Arapahoe, Neb., because their parents refused to permit them to marry.

Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth citizens met in Chicago and organized the National Park and Forestry association, for the purpose of preserving a section of the great timber lands of northern Minnesota for a park.

Ten business buildings at Faragut, Ia., were destroyed by fire.

Two police officers were murdered in Denver, Col., by a recruit belonging to company I, Thirty-fourth volunteer infantry, now stationed at Fort Logan, who was resisting arrest. The murderer escaped.

At Dallas, Tex., Policeman Rawlings, while drunk, insulted Charles Daniels. A duel with revolvers followed. Both were killed.

What is probably the record for a big reduction of wages has gone into effect in the structural department of the Cambria Steel company at Johnstown, Pa. The reduction ranges between 20 and 30 per cent. A strike will probably follow.

Initial steps toward a sawmill trust in Wisconsin and Michigan are being taken, and it is expected that the deal will be closed before the next season opens. It is said the new trust will be capitalized for \$50,000,000.

Mabel and Lizzie Weston, aged 18 and 15 years, respectively, and Lizzie Dodge, aged 14, daughters of farmers near Bremen, Mo., were drowned while bathing.

Secretary Root has under consideration the question of calling for volunteers. It is said that additional troops may be needed to relieve those who have served some time in the tropical countries. It is also suggested that it may be deemed advisable to increase the army of Gen. Otis.

In the Dreyfus trial at Rennes, France, Gen. Mercier testified. His evidence was a repetition of the old charges and accusations against Dreyfus. He was the recipient of hisses and hurrahs from the audience as he left the stand.

Advisers from the Arctic whaling fleet are not encouraging. The season, it is stated, has been a complete failure.

The latest estimate of deaths as a result of the West Indian hurricane is 2,000.

The city of San Mateo, ten miles from Manila, was captured by American troops under Gen. Young. The American loss was three killed and 13 wounded. Twenty-three of the enemy are known to have been killed.

The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, has arrived at Leghorn, Italy.

The French schooner *Parabote* was sunk in collision off Lowestoff by the steamer *Hercules* and five persons were drowned.

Gen. Lord Kitchener, conqueror of the Sudan, has signified his intention of visiting America soon.

LATER.

Young Griffin, the once famous Australian pugilist, is dying at the Danning (Ill.) insane asylum.

Fire at Ames, Ia., destroyed Michaels Brothers' barn, together with thirteen horses.

In East Middlebury, Conn., a man named Eastwood went to the home of his mother-in-law and shot his wife and her mother, killing both. He then drove to Middlebury, went to the residence of Frank Penn, shot him through the heart, killing him instantly, then shot at Penn's wife and just missed her. Eastwood then went to the residence of his wife's brother, E. D. Brown, evidently intending to kill him, but could not find him.

W. H. Close, of Duluth, Minn., was found dead in bed at the Colonial hotel at Mt. Clemens, Mich.

The transport *McPherson*, with a cargo of supplies, left Brooklyn for Porto Rico.

The business men of Cleveland, O., have raised a large fund and will make a vigorous campaign against the boycott.

President Diaz, of Mexico, will visit Chicago during the laying of the cornerstone of the federal building.

Fire caused by a gasoline explosion at Cass Lake, Minn., destroyed fifteen buildings in the business portion of the village.

Natural gas in great quantities was struck on the farm of Robert Lee, near Muscatine, Ia.

President Kruger, according to a dispatch from Johannesburg, has sent a reply accepting the proposal of the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to submit the franchise controversy to a joint commission of inquiry, on condition that the independence of the Transvaal shall not be impaired.

It was announced from Washington D. C. the 11th that there have been enlisted for the ten regiments for the Philippine islands 13,019 men, leaving but 50 more to make the regiments complete. It has been determined to send 40 recruits of those raised to the Philippines for the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh regiments.

The woodwork factory of Davis, Sorenson & Co., La Crosse, Wis., was destroyed by fire.

George Benson, who was a witness in an assault case at Chicago, Mont., was taken from his home by whiteboys and dragged through the river until he promised not to appear and testify in the case.

## ASSASSINS AT WORK.

M. Labori, Counsel for Dreyfus, Shot Down at Rennes.

Attached While on His Way to the Courtroom—Physicians Say He Will Die—Thrilling Day in the Trial.

Rennes, Aug. 11.—Two men ambushed Maitre Labori, counsel for Dreyfus, and one shot was fired, hitting Labori in the back. Maitre Labori fell in the roadway. He is still alive. Maitre Labori left his house alone for the court at about six o'clock Monday morning. His residence is situated in the suburbs of the town, about a quarter of an hour's walk from the Lycee, the route being along a solitary road beside the river Vilaine. He had reached a point half way on his journey when two men who had evidently been lying in wait for him rushed out of a narrow lane, and one of them fired a single shot from a revolver. The murderers were only a couple of yards behind their victim, and the bullet struck Maitre Labori in the back. The wounded man uttered an agonized cry and fell flat on his face. The murderers immediately fled through the lane from which they had emerged, and both escaped.

At 5:30 o'clock it was announced that the bullet had entered the stomach; that there was no outward bleeding, and that the physicians believe that M. Labori will die from the wound. A later story has it that M. Labori was shot in the temple by a man who fired a revolver at him outside the court, and that the murderer was arrested.

Only two or three laborers going to work witnessed the shooting of Maitre Labori. The spot was well chosen, as the murderers could not be seen by M. Labori until they rushed out upon their victim, the entrance to the lane being hidden by bushes. Moreover, they were afforded an easy means of escape by passing back through the lane, which led to the country.

One of the laborers, named Patoux, who witnessed the shooting, said: "As I was passing along the road I saw a tall man walking quickly in the direction of the Lycee. He was on the wrong side of the road and was a bowler hat. It was just as he reached the bridge crossing a stream falling into the Vilaine two men, about medium height and wearing dark suits and round, soft felt hats, emerged from a rural path entering the main road. One of them carried a heavy rifle. They approached M. Labori from behind. Suddenly one drew a revolver and fired point blank at Labori. He was so near that it was quite impossible for him to miss. A sharp report was heard and M. Labori threw up his arms and cried out in a common French exclamation and fell flat upon his face. I and one or two others who saw the deed ran up, but the murderers had vanished down the lane. Help was immediately sent for and the dead body quickly arrived, and soon after Maitre Labori."

Rennes, Aug. 11.—The red and white facade of the Lycee was bathed in sunshine at 5:30 o'clock Saturday morning when Capt. Dreyfus crossed the Avenue de la Gare and entered the building for the second public session of his trial by court-martial. The same stringent police precautions were taken, but barely 25 persons had gathered to witness his crossing.

Gen. Mercier was on the stand for four hours. His evidence was a repetition of the old charges and accusations against Dreyfus. He repeated again his war-time story to the effect that the Dreyfus affair had brought Germany and France to the brink of conflict.

At the end of his evidence Gen. Mercier said he believed that the only motive of Dreyfus' treason was that Dreyfus had no feeling of patriotism. This cruel utterance brought forth hisses from the audience, whose blood had been run up to fever heat by the witness' savage attacks on Dreyfus.

Gen. Mercier, not heeding the hisses, terminated with remarks: "If the least doubt crossed my mind, gentlemen, I would be the first to declare it to you, and say before you, to Capt. Dreyfus, I am mistaken, but in good faith."

Then Dreyfus electrified his hearers. He jumped to his feet, as though the words had galvanized him into new life, and shouted with a voice which rang throughout the hall like a trumpet note: "That is what you ought to say."

The audience burst into a wild cheer, whereupon the ushers called for silence. Gen. Mercier then stammered: "I would come and say: 'Capt. Dreyfus, I was mistaken in good faith, and I come with the same good faith to admit it, and I will do all in human power to repair the frightful error.'"

The prisoner then shouted: "Why don't you, then. That is your duty."

At this there was another outburst of applause. Gen. Mercier, after a pause, when the excitement had partially calmed, said: "Well, no. My conviction since 1894 has not suffered the slightest weakening. It is fortified by the deepest study of the dossier and also by the inability of the means resorted to for the purpose of proving the innocence of the condemned man of 1894, in spite of the evidence accumulated and in spite of the millions of money expended."

Col. Jouanest then said: "Have you finished?"

Gen. Mercier replied: "Yes."

Col. Jouanest then announced that the sessions of the court-martial would be resumed Monday morning.

## SAN MATEO FALLS.

Gen. Young's Brigade Captures the City After an Engagement with the Filipinos.

Manila, Aug. 14.—A reconnaissance Saturday by troops of Gen. Samuel M. Young's brigade, with the object of discovering the whereabouts of the enemy near San Mateo, northeast of the San Juan reservoir, about ten miles from Manila, resulted in the occupation of San Mateo. The American loss was three killed and 13 wounded, including a lieutenant of the Twenty-first infantry. The Americans approached San Mateo in three columns. Maj. Cronin, with 15 men of the Twenty-fifth infantry advanced from Novales, five miles west of San Mateo. Capt. Rivers, with a hundred men of the Fourth cavalry, and Capt. Parker, formerly lieutenant colonel of the Twelfth New York volunteer regiment, with 250 men of the Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth infantry, and the Fourth cavalry, approached in two columns from the south. Maj. Cronin experienced many difficulties arising from the condition of the country, and failed to effect a junction with Capt. Rivers west of San Mateo, as had been planned.

Capt. Rivers, advancing, took an outpost of the enemy two miles southwest of San Mateo. He then encountered strong resistance among the hills, the enemy firing from excellent positions. Having failed to connect with Maj. Cronin, and seeing that the town was already occupied by the Americans, Capt. Rivers withdrew, covering his withdrawal by a heavy volley. He lost a sergeant killed, Capt. Parker, on advancing, found the enemy strongly entrenched on the far side of some rice fields, about a mile wide and covered with deep mud. Pushing forward rapidly, he routed the Filipinos after 40 minutes' fighting, and then continued the march upon San Mateo, which he entered without serious resistance about half-past one in the afternoon.

Maj. Cronin entered the town about half-past four. The Americans still occupy the place. Our men were exhausted by the heavy marching. Twenty-three of the enemy are known to have been killed.

This is the first action in which Col. Durr's colored troops participated. They behaved well, their leaders having difficulty in holding them back.

Gen. Young accompanied Capt. Parker's column and was under fire throughout the engagement. It is estimated that the enemy numbered between 200 and 300 men.

Word has been received from Lieut. Gilmore, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who with 14 members of the crew of the gunboat was captured by the insurgents last April near Balta, on the east coast of Luzon. The message, which comes through Spanish prisoners, is to the effect that the officer and his men are at Vigan, in the province of South Ilocos, on the west coast of Luzon. All but two are well. Lieut. Gilmore is allowed a house and a servant and is fairly treated.

## DEATH LIST INCREASED.

Victims of the Hurricane in the West Indies Number 2,000, According to Latest Estimates.

Porto Rico, Aug. 11.—Three hundred bodies have been buried in the city of Ponce, and it is estimated that 2,000 persons were drowned in the Ponce district during the recent hurricane. The number of the people of the lower classes lost is not known, but it is certain that there were few fatalities among the persons of the better class and none among the Americans. The work of clearing away the debris progresses slowly.

Yabucoa, Adjuntas and Humacao were devastated and in some instances entire villages were swept out of existence. One hundred persons are reported to have been killed on a coffee plantation. Everybody is ruined and pestilence is threatened. The calamity, together with the commercial depression, has produced a terrible condition of affairs. Both Americans and Porto Ricans demand the adoption immediately of a definite, permanent policy on the part of the government.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Aug. 12.—According to an official report received here the port of Arecibo was destroyed during the recent severe storm, the place being inundated by water from the ocean and the river. Two hundred bodies are in the morgue there and hundreds of persons are missing. A number of American citizens who lived on plantations in the suburbs were drowned. The commanding officer of the district has ordered that the bodies of the victims of the disaster shall be buried where they are found. San Juan has been applied to for supplies.

According to the latest report from Yabucoa, 50 bodies were buried there Wednesday, while the bodies of 200 victims have not been recovered.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The West Indian hurricane appears to be gradually decreasing in strength and the chances are that it will spend itself before making much further progress. This is the welcome news given out by the officials of the weather bureau. It is based on the fact that there has not been any decided fall in the barometer in the localities that should feel its effect, and by the presence of an area of high pressure in the northern part of the United States, which tends to keep the storm from continuing its onward march. The movement of the hurricane is apparently very slow, and even at Jacksonville the velocity of the wind Sunday morning was but 21 miles an hour. The opinion of the officials is that by the time Charleston is reached there will be no more than an ordinary blow.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Responses to the appeal of Secretary Root for aid for the suffering and destitute in Porto Rico are coming in from the mayors of the different cities in the most gratifying manner. Promises of money, food and clothing are made, and it is said that the work of relief will be commenced at once and pushed with all vigor.

The war department received two dispatches from Gen. Davis Sunday confirming the previous reports of destitution and distress in Porto Rico. Gen. Davis says thousands will have to be fed for several months. He estimates that 100,000 are homeless and destitute, and asks for immediate shipments of food and supplies. The preparations to send relief to the sufferers are progressing rapidly.

New York, Aug. 14.—The response of the citizens of New York to the appeals for assistance to the stricken Porto Ricans will be generous. Miscellaneous contributions have already been received at the army headquarters pier at the foot of Pacific street, Brooklyn. The government storehouses loaded the supplies on the transport *McPherson* Sunday night. The *McPherson* will sail for Porto Rico today. Beside the private contributions she will take away 750 tons of other supplies, including 6,000,000 pounds of rice, 600,000 pounds of beans, some general cargo for San Juan and 18,000 feet of lumber. The rice and beans, which are substantial items of diet with Porto Ricans, were ordered bought by Commissary General Weston as soon as the destitution of the Porto Ricans became known. The *McPherson* will reach San Juan about Friday noon.

## ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

Employees of the Cambria Steel Company Suffer a Cut in Wages of 20 to 30 Per Cent.

Johnstown, Pa., Aug. 14.—What is probably the record for a big reduction of wages goes into effect in the structural department of the Cambria Steel company this morning. The reduction ranges between 20 and 30 per cent. The straighteners of the large beams will have their wages cut to about three dollars, while the holdups will be paid on a scale that will average them about \$1.50 per day. The workmen declare that straighteners have been making an average of \$15 or \$16 a day, and that the holdups averaged from six to seven dollars for their work. They claim that they were not overpaid, even at that rate, for the beams are very heavy and the work is so severe on the men that they can endure it for only a few years. A general strike of the straighteners and holdups is looked for.

Whaling Season a Failure.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 14.—Advisers from the Arctic whaling fleet, brought here Sunday by the schooner J. M. Coleman, 25 days from Port Lawrence, are not encouraging. The season, it is stated, has been a complete failure. The captains of the whalers Jeanette, Karluk and Alexander report it the worst during the past 20 years.

Well-Known Actress Dead.

Farmington, Minn., Aug. 14.—Lillian Lewis, an actress of national reputation, died here of consumption. Interment is to take place at her old home in Pennsylvania.



# SPANISH GARRISONS IN THE PHILIPPINES

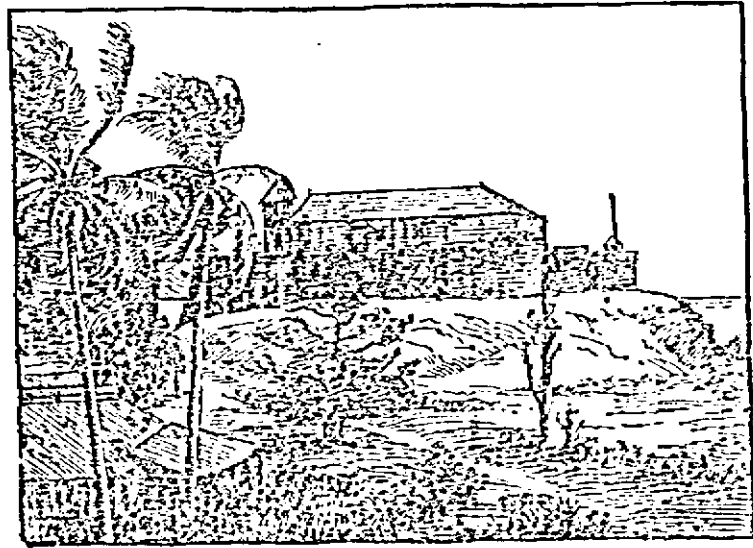
THEY WERE INVARIABLY SMALL DURING ALL THE THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS OF SPANISH RULE.

THE Philippine islanders have consistently shown one trait of character ever since they have come to the notice of the civilized people of the world, and that is to run away from battle when confronted even by the merest handful of men. Although always ready to rebel, and treacherously murder, they seldom fought. They probably never won a battle from the Spanish, and the military losses of the latter in the 250 years of sovereignty were probably not over 2,500 men. Modern weapons and education of a few leaders have enabled the Filipinos to inflict more damage to the American army in the past year than they inflicted on the Spanish army in decades or even in centuries.

The islands were conquered without loss to the Spanish. The natives generally were friendly and quiet, and had the Spanish concerned themselves with administering justice they would have had little trouble. Instead, they turned over the affairs to the priests, who seized all they could and adopted forcible measures to compel the natives to accept their religion. The persecution by the clergy was the cause of nearly every uprising. Evidence exists to prove that many rebellions were fomented by the monks and friars for the opportunity to rid the country by death or banishment of persons who would not readily yield to them. The priesthood was supreme in everything, the governors being merely their puppets, and there was a reign of religious persecution and injustice such as blackened the history of the dark ages. But even with the desire to avenge them-

towns and churches, captured many natives and enslaved ten Spanish, including a priest and a woman. The Sangley or Chinese insurrection occupied the attention of the government in the summer of 1663, with a loss of about 30 Spanish. Later in the fall all the Sangleys were captured and killed in their fort, a short distance from Manila, except 200, who were put in the galleys. Altogether 23,000 Chinese were killed. The Mindanao men continued their naval and land incursions for many years. In 1631 they burned many towns within 30 miles of Manila. Expeditions against them resulted in inflicting punishment at slight loss of life to the Spanish. In 1635 King Corralat's town was captured and his fleet destroyed. The king continued troublesome until 1662, although a force of 30 men served to keep him within bounds. It was not until 1813 that the incursions of these fierce people ceased. Their naval operations were rendered too unsafe by reason of the use of steam gunboats by the Spanish. In 1629 the Spanish cruelties drove the Chinese to revolt, and of 40,000 but 7,000 were left alive, and in 1709 all the Chinese were expelled on charges of plotting and monopoly of business.

The natives in the provinces of Ylocos and Ylogan, north of Manila, rose in rebellion over unjust regulations, and from December 11, 1562, to May 28, 1563, were uncontrolled. They killed 70 Europeans and destroyed some property, but were suppressed without loss to the military. In 1622 the Iloilo islanders rebelled against the tributes demanded by the priests and asserted their disbelief in the church.



OLD SPANISH FORT, USED IN DEFENSE AGAINST THE MOROS.

gates of these wrongs which led to the slaughter of thousands of their numbers, the Filipinos were easily controlled. For the first century the Spanish army never exceeded 200 men, and for two centuries, Foreman says, "military organization hardly existed."

The first revolt against Spanish authority was in May, 1584. Some of the principal natives of Manila and adjoining territory had become dissatisfied, but they were easily put down and the leaders of the insurrection were killed. In 1599 the garrison to command the islands was fixed at 400 soldiers with the necessary officers, and the following year saw the beginning of the construction of the still existing walls around the old town, and the old cathedral. A small party of soldiers explored the interior of Luzon without mishap. In 1596 a force of 214 men and some monks were sent to Mindanao to establish Spanish authority throughout that island. The coast tribes were friendly, but one in the interior fortified their town and drove the Spaniards back to the coast, after killing the chief of the expedition and a few soldiers. This tribe afterward met defeat in trying to drive the Spaniards from the island and then acknowledged the supremacy of the Spanish, and the latter were safe in traveling throughout the island. The following year the Jolo islanders killed thirty soldiers, and in 1599, with the warlike Mindanao tribe, who had become emboldened by the withdrawal of the soldiers, fitted out a fleet and attacked the Spanish on the island of Negros. The natives of Otton and Panay joined and the total force was 25 vessels with 2,500 men and some artillery and firearms. The few Spanish at the capital of Negros were captured and the town burned. Towns on other islands were burned and sacked and many murders were committed, and a compact was entered into to renew the war the following year. The island of Otton was the first objective point of the second excursion. Seventy soldiers were in the fort and they repulsed 1,500 rebels and drove them to their boats. The Spanish captain pursued so closely on a horse that the revolutionists cut the animal's legs and the captain, falling to the ground, was killed. These daring tribes continued their expeditions, even threatening to attack Manila, until in 1602 Don Francisco Tello, the governor, made extraordinary efforts to punish them. He sent 2,000 men against Jolo, who defeated the natives and then built a fort on unhealthy ground, and they were compelled by sickness to retire to Manila, leaving the enemy jubilant. The next year they plundered within 75 miles of Manila, burned

Their army was dispersed without Spanish loss. In 1711 the natives again rebelled for the same reasons. Under the leadership of Daguloy, whose brother, with others, the priests had killed, several of the clergy were killed. The Spanish withdrew, but 25 years later, on the agreement to exclude the Jesuits, the natives acknowledged Spanish sovereignty.

In 1662 in Pangpagna and other provinces the natives rebelled against cutting timber without pay. King Malong gathered 40,000 men and killed a few Spanish settlers and priests. A Spanish army of 200 regulars and 500 Indians defeated and dispersed the rebels without loss to themselves.

Other revolts occurred in 1623, at Cavite, headed by an Indian captain; in Cebu in 1527 in Negros in 1814, where the Spanish governor was killed; in 1827 the extortions of the priests caused some of the native soldiers to rise and they seized the arsenal. All of these insurrections were crushed with the loss of not more than a score of the Spanish soldiers. The last rebellion against the Spanish was by the Tagala around Manila, in 1596, led by Aguinaldo. The losses inflicted upon the Spanish amounted to about 200, and the rebellion was practically ended by bribing Aguinaldo and other leaders to leave the country, and quiet reigned until Dewey sailed into Manila bay and destroyed the Spanish fleet and Aguinaldo was permitted to return to the islands. When this rebellion broke out there were but 500 Spanish soldiers throughout the archipelago, in garrisons of 20 to 30 men. About 700 were in Manila and Cavite. The remainder of the army of about 10,000 was made up of natives.

The expenditures of Spain for the Philippine army and navy in 1600 was \$11,250. The army consisted of 4,000 men and officers. In 1623 the military establishment was 1,762 Spanish and 143 Indians, at a cost of \$229,698; and the naval and dock yard cost was \$223,184. In 1737 the cost of the land and sea forces was \$12,864. In 1845 the service was increased to include many new branches and the military force was about 12,000 men. Not over 120 were Europeans, the army being composed of natives. There were five regiments of infantry, four squadrons of cavalry, 1,200 of artillery, 700 engineers, 150 policemen and a force of 2,000 to prevent smuggling. In 1867 the army expenses were \$1,225,253 and the navy expenses \$1,225,479. In 1889 the army consisted of 2,070 men, mostly natives, and other forces made a total of 11,311 men. The cost of maintaining them and the navy was \$2,018,260.

DANIEL CLEVELTON

## WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

### Will Not Interfere.

Attorney-General Hicks has decided that he cannot interfere with the settlement of the legal dispute over the possession of the office of county superintendent of Price county by Mrs. Elizabeth Fordyce. C. C. Kelleher, of that county, several weeks ago filed a petition with the attorney-general asking him to begin proceedings to oust Mrs. Fordyce from the office, to which she was elected at the last election. He alleged that Mrs. Fordyce held the office unlawfully, she not having the county superintendent's certificate required by a statute passed in 1907.

### Sure to End Fatally.

An Italian laborer at the Shaw tannery in Meilen was taken to Ashland suffering from an unusual malady, from which doctors say there is no hope of recovery. His disease is a common one in Asiatic countries, but rarely occurs here. At the Shaw tannery hides imported direct from China are being used, and the disease was contracted in handling them. In Europe and Asia it is called "wool storers' disease," and is prevalent among men handling cattle. It is a microscopic germ that enters the skin and continues through the whole system.

### Madison School Census.

The school census for 1909 for Madison has been completed and shows that there are in the city 5255 children between the ages of 4 and 20 years, or 20 more than there were last year. There are 2,653 boys, which is exactly as many as there were last year and 2,592 girls as against 2,515 in 1908. There are 1,664 pupils in public schools and 572 in private schools.

### To Keep Mills Running.

The West Superior mills will not have to close before the end of the season on account of the log supply. It was feared for a time that the big cut would soon exhaust the logs, but recent estimates give sufficient to keep the mills going for the usual length of run. The increase in the price of lumber has caused a boom in lumbering circles.

### Dropped Dead.

Dr. W. S. Cargen, of the drug firm of Cargen & Young, dropped dead of heart disease in his place of business in La Crosse. He was at the moment compounding a prescription for a stranger who was afflicted with the same disease. Dr. Cargen was 47 years old and had been a resident of the city only about a year.

### Crop Outlook.

The agricultural department weekly crop report says for Wisconsin: Generative rains in central and southern sections greatly benefited corn, late potatoes, tobacco, and pastures; crops in northern section need rain badly; harvesting about completed and some thrashing done; grain generally turning out well; ready to be harvested; topped, crop good; cranberries excellent.

### Died of His Wounds.

Capt. Thomas L. Pollock, who was shot by David Anderson at the soldiers' home in Milwaukee, died of his wounds. Anderson is in jail and will be held on a charge of murder. Capt. Pollock served with the Sixty-sixth Ohio infantry in company A during the civil war.

### The News Condensed.

Charles Newbauer, a Milwaukee merchant, filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are \$3,000 and his assets \$2,000.

Lynford Lawrence died at his home in Janesville, aged 75 years. He had been a resident of Rock county for 60 years.

The stockholders of the La Crosse Carriage factory, whose factory was recently destroyed by fire, have decided to rebuild the plant.

Anthony Huben, the first white settler in Pierce county, is still living, having just passed his one hundredth birthday. He is actively engaged in farming.

Fire at Roxbury destroyed the barn of Henry Bloom with five horses, besides cows and calves.

Gov. Sewell returned to Madison from the Pacific coast and resumed his place in the executive office. He is greatly improved in health from the trip.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical association was held in Janesville.

H. M. Jones, of Eau Claire, ex-husband of Eau Claire county, died suddenly at Silver Star mountain, where he was visiting his uncle. He was 56 years old.

The school census gives Menasha a population of 7,000.

The date of the county soldiers' and sailors' reunion in Deloit is Wednesday, August 22.

While training on the race track in Darlington the running mare, Aunt Mary, owned by Edwards & Bishop, of Belmont, was killed.

The free rural mail delivery has been put in operation in the town of Hamilton.

W. L. Sawyer, a prominent young business man of Milwaukee, died at Santa Lucia, Mexico.

Preliminary steps have been taken toward the establishment of a free rural mail delivery system for the western part of Winnebago county.

The Milwaukee court house had a narrow escape from being destroyed by fire. As it was, the building was damaged to the extent of \$4,000.

Mrs. E. L. Griffin, of Fond du Lac, claims to own the key which locked the cell in which John Brown was confined before his execution.

John W. Miller, of Wausau, has been designated census supervisor for the eighth district.

Leah A. Munro, of Marinette, widow of George H. Munro, who was killed in battle in the Philippines, has been granted a pension of \$12 a month and \$2 additional for her child.

## PLOT IS NIPPED.

Prominent Frenchmen Under Arrest for Conspiracy to Overthrow the Republic.

Paris, Aug. 14.—M. Paul Deroulede, founder of the League of Patriots and a member of the chamber of deputies, for the Argonne division of Charle, was arrested at four o'clock Saturday morning at his estate at Croissy, near Paris. A number of members of the Anti-Semite and Patriotic leagues were also arrested.

M. Deroulede was taken into custody by four gendarmes and was driven to Paris. On his arrival here he was incarcerated in the Conciergerie prison. The arrest of M. Marcel-Habert is expected.

The police have closed the offices of the Patriotic league, which is now guarded by gendarmes.

MM. Deroulede, chief of the League of Patriots, and Marcel-Habert, a member of the chamber of deputies, were arrested on the evening of February 23 last on the charge of inciting soldiers to insubordination in connection with the election of President Loubet.

On May 21 the prisoners, who had been on trial before the assize court in Paris, were acquitted, although during the proceedings M. Deroulede admitted he wished to lead a brigade to overthrow the parliamentary republic, that his action was fully premeditated and that he would not cease his attempts to overthrow parliamentarism. He acknowledged he was guilty of all the charges except the allegation that he wanted to lead the soldiers astray without a leader. He said:

"I wanted a general at my head. I would have preferred the commander-in-chief. Unhappily, I had no choice." He finished his harangue by demanding a plebiscitary republic, asserting at the same time that he never intended to turn the soldiers from their duty, but only wished to carry Gen. Roget, who was in command of the troops, with him. M. Marcel-Habert also admitted that he wished to cause a revolution, but denied having incited soldiers to disobedience. He said he only sought to lead Gen. Roget to the Elysee palace and that the men with him had been merely following the officers.

Paris, Aug. 14.—A semi-official note issued this morning reads as follows: "A certain number of arrests made this morning as the result of a magisterial inquiry and by virtue of article 99 of the penal code regarding a conspiracy organized for the purpose of accomplishing a change in the form of government."

"The persons implicated belong to the groups of the Royalist youth and the Patriotic and Anti-Semite leagues. At the trial of the Neully barrack affair facts relating to that incident alone were used as the basis of the prosecution. But several were also made and documents were seized which led to the discovery of an organization dating back to July, 1895, and of a plot to seize the government by force. The documents leave no room for doubt, either in regard to the existence of the plot or as to the characters thereof. After very close watch organized proof was obtained that the same groups were preparing for a fresh attempt at an early date, the plot being such as to enable the disturbances to be averted by immediate measures. The investigation of the affair is entrusted to M. Fabre, examining magistrate."

When an attempt was made to arrest M. Guerin, president of the Anti-Semite league, he refused to surrender, and barricaded himself in his house. He says he is prepared to hold out for three weeks, having a good stock of food and fire-arms.

The doors and windows of his residence are barricaded and M. Guerin announces he will blow up his house before he surrenders.

On the application of M. Fabre fresh searches of various houses were made Saturday morning, including the headquarters of the Anti-Semites, where only unimportant papers were seized.

Paris, Aug. 14.—Demonstrations occurred Sunday evening outside the offices of the Anti-Semite league, where Jules Guerin, president of the league, and Max Regis, the former Jew-baiting mayor of Algiers, against whom orders of arrest were issued Saturday on a charge of conspiring to bring about a change of government, are still besieged by the police. Fifty anti-Semites took up a position in a restaurant opposite, and M. Guerin harangued them from a window. Finally the police closed the thoroughfare to prevent the demonstration becoming serious.

In the course of the evening M. Godefroy, president of the committee of the Jew-hate royalists, was arrested and a dispatch from Saint Louis, capital of the department of Manche, announces the arrest of M. Le Menet, secretary of the League of Patriots. Out of 27 warrants issued some 23 have been executed.

## THE WAGES OF SIN.

Wronged Husband at Hearing, Kills His Unfaithful Wife and Her Paramour.

Reading, Pa., Aug. 14.—Solomon Quinter, a well-known citizen and former railroad employe, shot and instantly killed his wife Annie, aged 45 years, and her paramour, Edward H. Kitzmiller, aged 28, at an early hour Sunday morning. Quinter suspected that his wife was unfaithful, and lying in wait for several hours he caught the couple in a compromising position. He sent two bullets into his wife's brain, and in an instant turned the weapon on Kitzmiller. Quinter surrendered to the authorities, and was committed to prison.

## FROM EARTH'S FOUR CORNERS

London's city directory weighs 119 pounds.

Iron mining gives employment to more than 17,000 persons in England.

The natives of Hawaii still fear on taro, raw fish, and poi, and are still the careless, lazy people they have always been.

It is estimated that at the beginning of the new century England will have 2,000,000 tons of coal still unused and available.

## FISH THAT KILL MEN.

The Living Arrow of the Pacific—Deaths Caused by Tarpon—A South American Terror.

The shark is generally supposed to be the most to be dreaded of all fishes, but it rarely happens that an authentic account of the destruction of human life by a shark is recorded. The swordfish sometimes dashes into ships, burying its sharp weapon in their sides, and causing the vessel to spring a leak. A ship may be struck by a whale in mid-ocean and crushed. These are the notable casualties that attract attention on account of their sensational features, yet lives are lost annually where fishes of small size are the direct or indirect cause.

In the islands of the Pacific a small garfish is very common. It has a long, sharp beak, which gives it an arrow-like shape. This living arrow when alarmed dashes out from the water and goes soaring away over the surface in short bounds with such force that when it strikes a foreign body it either passes through it or inflicts painful and serious wounds. Native shell hunters made over the reef in search of shells, lifting bunches of coral with a view to taking the small shells from them. This accomplished, the coral is thrown down. The noise often alarms the garfish, they go darting away like arrows and shell hunters have been pierced and even killed by them. An English officer was struck by one on the visor of his cap. This resulted in an investigation by a representative of the British government and it was found that men had lost their lives from this cause.

Among the casualties from fishes in America may be mentioned several in which the gummy tarpon was the cause. Near the mouth of the Mississippi the seine haulers sometimes take the tarpon in the long nets, and on one occasion a large fish leaped over the inclosure and struck a man, killing him instantly. Two men were nearly lost off the coast of Florida by a tarpon, which leaped into the boat and knocked out two of the planks with its head, literally going through the light craft. A well-known Texas fisherman was killed by a tarpon when landing it. The fish, in making one of its leaps, struck him, knocked him overboard and caused him to be drowned.

Size is by no means a factor in determining the dangerous nature of fishes. This is well illustrated in South America, where the most dangerous fish in the fresh-water streams is a creature not more than four or five inches in length. The danger of these creatures lies in their numbers and their insatiable rapacity. They are veritable bloodhounds that follow the waters and attack all comers in droves and swarms. If any foreign object drops into the stream it is at once surrounded by thousands, and if alive it is reduced to a skeleton in a marvellously short time. Horses in wading a stream have been so terrorized by the attacks of these unseen foes that they fell over, and horse and rider were drowned. The fish have sharp teeth, and they literally strip the flesh from the limbs of horses or other animals that are exposed to their attacks.

In the waters of South America is found a large electric eel that has been known to be the cause of the death of men. Some years ago an attempt was made to capture a band of wild horses by driving them into a pond infested by these eels. The animals, maddened by the shock, were in several instances thrown over and drowned.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## AN UNWELCOME FIFTEENTH.

One Too Many Children, and an Appropriate Name Was Given Him.

A couple of tourists who were journeying on horseback in the rural district of the south had ridden many miles, when they came to a small log cabin, out of which children of all sizes and ages came swarming like bees from a hive.

The tourists were tired and ravenously hungry. Hailing an old negro at the cabin gate they told him that they had come to take dinner with him.

"Yo' is welcome, gentlemen," he said. "I ain't got much ter eat, but I'll do the best I kin fo' yo', gemmen."

Then, raising his voice to a shrill yell, he said:

"Hi yo', Judas Iscariot, yo' run catch a chicken fas' ez yo' laigs kin carry yo'."

"What do you call that boy?" asked one of the tourists.

"Judas Iscariot, sah."

"What did you ever give him such a name as that for?"

"Dat's a Bible name, sah, an' it has a meanin'." All de Bible names has a meanin', sah. Ise got fifteen en dey's all got Bible names, case de Bible names has a meanin', sah."

"What is the meaning of Judas Iscariot?"

The old man was very reticent about giving further information, and it required a good deal of persuasion before he finally said:

"Well, I'll tell yo', sah. Hit's like dis: Yo' see I'd had fo' teen chillun befo' Judas Iscariot was bawn, an' fo' teen chillun Iscariot is a mighty big family fo' a po' man ter raise en keer fo', 'bout habin' no mo', so when Judas Iscariot came along I gib 'im dat name case you know de Bible hit say it'd be better fo' Judas Iscariot if he'd nebbah been bawn."

Detroit Free Press.

A Training Table.

"Mrs. Haslam," said the star boarder, "I have a friend who wants to board with you."

"I can accommodate him, Mr. Smart," said the lady, delightedly. "I suppose you recommended our table?"

"Yes; that's what impressed him most. You see, he's a pugilist, and he wants to increase the length of his reach."—Catholic Standard and Times.

## PHILIPPINE PRIESTS.

In Spite of Contrary Reports, the Ratio in the Islands Is Very Small.

The "swarms of lazy friars" that form a picturesque if rather unkindly feature of so many pen pictures of the Philippines, are even more mythical than the exorbitant fees collected by them. The official records of both the religious orders and the government, published long before Dewey entered Manila bay, show that in no Catholic country is the number of priests so small, compared with the population, as in the Philippines. The priests are fewer than in almost any diocese in the United States, compared with its Catholic population. In 1896 the whole clergy of the islands only numbered 1,551 priests between all the orders and seculars combined. The secular clergy amounted to 773, of whom about one-half is of the native races. These had charge of a population of over 1,100,000. The secular priests of the Philippines are almost exactly in the same proportion to the population as are the priests in Chicago, which certainly is not the happy hunting ground of swarms of idle clergymen.

The argument is far stronger in the case of the "friars." The whole number in the Philippines, Carolines and Ladrones was only 1,215, including Jesuit and Dominican professors in the colleges, those in charge of the Manila observatory, and the missionaries among the Mohammedans of Mindanao and the heathens of the Carolines. The latter occupied 103 of the 167 Jesuits, the other 62 being in Manila in the usual scholastic work of their order. Two hundred and thirty-three Dominicans supplied the religious needs of three-quarters of a million Catholics. That the task was not a nominal one is shown by the registration during the year of 41,000 baptisms, 15,000 marriages, and 29,000 interments with the funeral rites of the church. The Jesuits and Benedictines, besides their literary work, attended to the parish needs of nearly 200,000 Christians.

The Franciscans, properly so-called, had 240 priests in the Philippines, and this 240 attended to a population of over 1,100,000. The Recollets had 321 priests for 1,250,000 Catholics. The task of the Augustinians was the greatest of all. Three hundred and twenty-seven priests, including the superiors and the general administrative force in Manila, attended to the religious wants of 2,315,000 Catholics.—N. Y. Catholic World.

## THE PRICE OF PEACE.

Direct Money Loss Through Nineteenth Century Wars Something Enormous.

In several respects the peace conference at The Hague was the most remarkable assemblage of the nations which history records. Of the 1,600,000,000 people who constitute the population of the entire world, about 1,400,000,000 were represented in that gathering. The Central and South American nations and a few small states in Africa and Asia are the only countries which were absent.

The object of the assemblage—the diminution in the number, extent and destructiveness of wars—is as beneficent a purpose as ever received the attention of nations. The Spanish-American war will cost about \$200,000,000. France paid Germany \$1,000,000,000 as an indemnity at the end of the conflict of 1871-71. In addition to this outlay, says Leslie's Weekly, the war cost France, it was estimated, \$5,000,000,000. The civil war cost the United States \$10,000,000,000. England, France, Turkey, Sardinia and Russia spent \$10,000,000,000 in the war of the Crimea. The Napoleonic wars, from 1800 to 1815, cost the nations which participated in them, it has been figured, \$25,000,000,000. The nineteenth century wars have resulted in a direct money loss of at least \$75,000,000,000, for not all of even the important conflicts of the last 100 years have been mentioned in this list.

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The Franciscans, properly so-called, had 240 priests in the Philippines, and this 240 attended to a population of over 1,100,000. The Recollets had 321 priests for 1,250,000 Catholics. The task of the Augustinians was the greatest of all. Three hundred and twenty-seven priests, including the superiors and the general administrative force in Manila, attended to the religious wants of 2,315,000 Catholics.—N. Y. Catholic World.

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## THE NEW NORTH.

W. C. OGDEN, Editor.

The Dowager corset for stout figure for sale at Croser's Bargain Dept. Store.

Mrs. F. M. McCoy, of Woodboro, was in Rhinelander for a short time Saturday, and made this office a pleasant call.

Miss Eva Kemp went to Arbor Vitae Monday, where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bissell during the next two weeks.

Mrs. L. Starks and daughter, of Plainfield, arrived in Rhinelander Tuesday and are guests at the home of H. M. Douglass. Mrs. Starks and Mrs. Douglass are sisters.

Hamilton Clark, of Chauncey, Ga., says he suffered with itching ribs twenty years before trying DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, two boxes of which completely cured him. Beware of worthless and dangerous counterfeits.

J. J. REAMON.

W. F. S. Quick arrived home from camp with members of Co. L, Saturday morning and left Sunday night for Milwaukee, where he joined Col. Green's company for service in the Philippines. Quick was the only one of the Rhinelander boys who enlisted in this company who was up to the military requirements.

Prof. C. O. Marsh, editor of the Antigo Republican, spent Sunday in Rhinelander the guest of W. W. Carr. He was accompanied home Monday by his wife who had been visiting here for the past week. Prof. Marsh was for years the principal of the Antigo city schools and goes to the editor's sanctum well fitted to handle the affairs therein. The office changed hands last week.

Ernest L. Connor, who has filled the position of stenographer for Wixson, Bronson & French for the past six months, is now employed as stenographer and bookkeeper in the general offices of J. H. Quail & Co. in Minneapolis, having resigned his position here to accept employment with that firm. Mr. Ray Clarke, of Big Rapids, Mich., now fills the position vacated by Mr. Connor. While here Mr. Connor made many friends who congratulate him upon his advancement.

A mammoth minstrel arrangement of the bright, crisp and wholesome kind aptly describes Richard & Pringle's unequalled minstrel show that will appear at the Grand opera house Tuesday, Aug. 22. It carries the greatest gathering of colored talent ever brought together in one big combination. Fifty names are in its roster, two big military bands, a famous troupe of acrobatic Arabs and the best feature of an old and new minstrel show. Its big street parade, which will be given at 2:30, is well worth watching.

A letter from Robert Chafee to his mother, Mrs. Calvin Chafee, received this week, contained a paragraph which will doubtless be of interest to some of our readers. Mr. Chafee is located at Silver Plume, Col., and said that he noticed by a Denver paper that the National meeting of the Hoo Hoos was to be held in Denver Sept. 9. He thought that a number from Rhinelander would doubtless make the trip, and said that he would be pleased to see them; that Silver Plume was at the end of the trip over the "loop" from Denver, and that the railroad company always made it a point to bring everyone they could over the road from Denver. The wagon road from Silver Plume to Georgetown is 13 miles in length, and the road by rail 49 1/2 miles according to Mr. Chafee, and he says the route by rail is decidedly crooked. He sent a photograph which clearly bears out his statement. The train stops at Silver Plume two hours and Mr. Chafee said he would be very glad to visit with any who may go from here.

### Woodboro Items.

Mrs. Jas. McIntosh visited Rhinelander last week.

Ernest Marquay went to Tomahawk Sunday on his bike.

E. T. Bissell went to Rhinelander Saturday on business.

S. D. Sutcliffe left Monday evening for Grand Rapids, Wis.

Geo. Marshall took in the excursion to the Dells of Wisconsin Sunday.

Gust. Holtgren, of the electric light plant, Rhinelander, was here on business Monday.

Mrs. Parks and Miss Bartlett, of Rhinelander, visited with friends here Saturday and Sunday.

Tom Downie and Geo. Hastings came over from Rice Lake Friday evening and took in the social.

The ladies of the town gave an ice cream social Friday evening, which proved a great success, the proceeds amounting to \$18.

Mr. and Mrs. Gust. Swedberg and family went to Rhinelander Saturday where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Swedberg.

## THE TREATMENT THAT CURES.

Cleansing, Protecting, Healing, Nature's Plan, Assisted by Medical Skill and Knowledge. Explains the Remarkable Cures

BY DR. A. L. PAYNE

In the Treatment of Eye, Ear, Nose and Bronchial Diseases. At the Rapids House, Next Wednesday, Aug. 23.

Doctor Payne has always maintained that the proper course in dealing with consumption is to prevent it. Consumption is incurable in its later stages, but the history of nearly every case is the history of the disease that has extended from the nose to the throat, from the throat to the lungs.

It is a fact, startling but true, that one out of every seven persons in the United States who die, die with some form of consumption. A greater percent of the people contract the disease, but by change of climate, or proper treatment are cured.

The only rational and scientific course in the treatment of consumption is to cure the stages that lead up to it, such as catarrh of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes.

The treatment does away with all harmful and dangerous methods used by others in the treatment of lung, nose and throat diseases. It nature's plan by first cleansing, then protecting, then healing. It goes farther than nature can go, and supplies what nature fails to supply, and by soothing and healing the sore spots the disease is entirely banished.

### CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

Deafness, except in those rare cases wherein it is due to accident is caused by disease affecting the throat or nose.

Any disease affecting the membranes of the nose or throat may produce deafness. More than 10 per cent of the cases of deafness are the direct result of these diseases.

Deafness is also caused by irritating medicines dropped into the ears, or forced into the tubes and middle ear, and in some cases by the administration of the wrong internal medicines in heavy doses, such as opium and salicylic acid.

Curing disease in the nose or throat will not relieve deafness that has resulted from that disease. It is necessary to use an entirely different treatment, one that will reach the seat of the inflammation in the middle ear and the tubes themselves.

Upon this is based the marvel of the restoration of hearing by Doctor Payne's treatment.

Dr. Payne cures to stay cured. Granulated lids, weak watery eyes, wild hairs, chronic sore eyes, inflammation of the eye ball and optic nerve. Impaired vision. Cross-eyes straightened in one minute without pain.

Eyes tested for glasses by the latest and most scientific method, and a perfect fit guaranteed in every case.

Deafness, 50 per cent of the cases cured or materially benefited. No incurable case treated.

Catarrh of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes, lungs, stomach, kidneys and all mucous membranes cured to stay cured.

Should you be afflicted go and see the Doctor at once. It costs you nothing to get his opinion.

The Rhinelander Liederkreis will sing at the band stand Friday evening during the intermission between the band selections.

Prof. Blatchford Kavanaugh and Roney's Boys will give an entertainment on the evening of Aug. 21 at the Grand opera house.

Quickly cure constipation and rebuild an invigorated entire system—never gripe or nauseate—DeWitt's Little Early Risers.

J. J. REAMON.

A big separator and thrasher arrived here Monday from J. L. Case & Co., Racine, for George Lyons. It will be operated by horse power.

One Minute Cough Cure quickly cures obstinate summer coughs and colds. "I consider it a most wonderful medicine—quick and safe."—W. W. Merton, May 10, Wis.

J. J. REAMON.

Harley Woodard and wife went to Wausau Saturday and visited Ringling Bros. big show. They went from there to Grand Rapids, Mich., and will visit at the home of Mr. Woodard's parents for about three weeks.

"I suffered from piles for twenty-five years, and after all so-called cures had failed I was permanently cured by one box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve," says Ed Hill, of Lumber City, Pa. Be sure you get "DeWitt's." There are injurious and dishonest counterfeits.

J. J. REAMON.


# Arbuckles' Coffee

Is the Standard of Coffee Excellence by which all Coffee Quality is Compared.

**No. 51 Dining Room Table Cloth.**


Table Cloth, white with red bars. Size 60 x 120 inches.

Sent postpaid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.



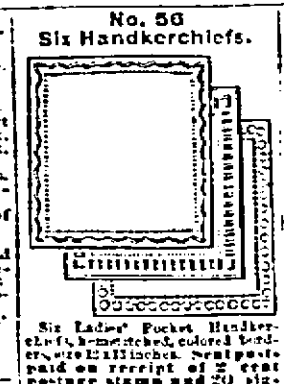
**No. 53. A Dress Pattern.**

12 yards. Pattern for dress, 32 inches. Size 36 to 40. Sent postpaid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.



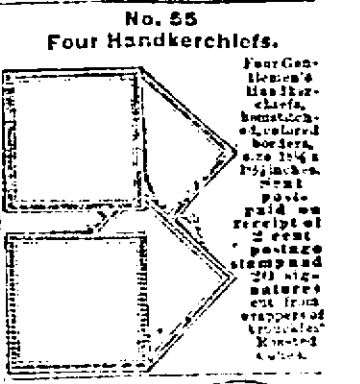
**No. 55 Six Handkerchiefs.**

Four Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, 12 inches square, colored borders, size 12 x 12. Sent postpaid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.




**No. 55 Four Handkerchiefs.**

Four Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, 12 inches square, colored borders, size 12 x 12. Sent postpaid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.




**No. 52. Lady's Apron.**

One quality white lawn, wide straps and fancy lace. Size 32 x 40 inches. Sent postpaid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.



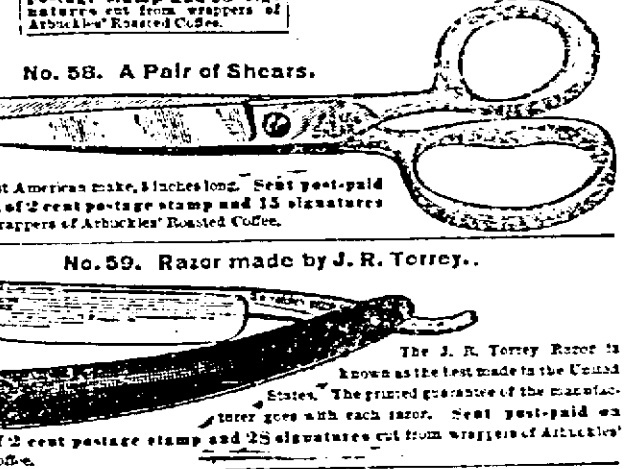
**No. 54. A Pair of Window Curtains.**

Each Curtain a yard wide and three-quarter yards long. Sent postpaid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.



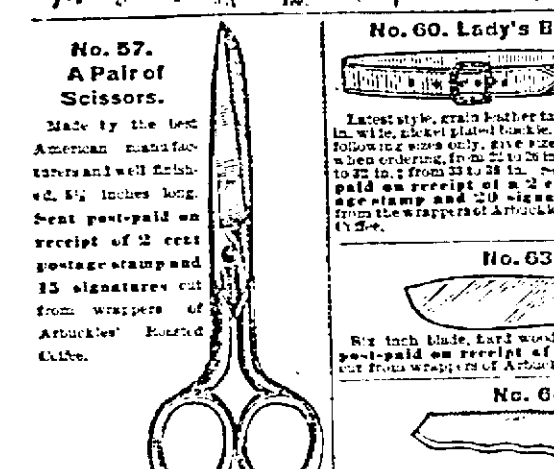
**No. 58. A Pair of Shears.**

Of the best American make, 8 inches long. Sent postpaid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.




**No. 57. A Pair of Scissors.**

Made by the best American manufacturer and well finished. 5 1/2 inches long. Sent postpaid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.



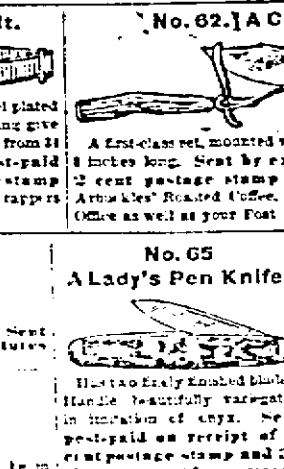
**No. 60. Lady's Belt.**

Latest style, grain leather tan color. 1 1/2 inches wide, black plated buckle. It is the following size only, give size in inches when ordering. From 22 to 28 inches. Sent postpaid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.



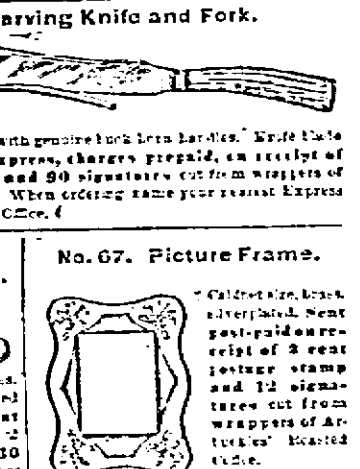
**No. 61. Man's Belt.**

Grain leather, tan color, nickel plated buckle and rings. When ordering give size of waist in inches. Belts run from 32 to 42 inches in length. Sent postpaid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.



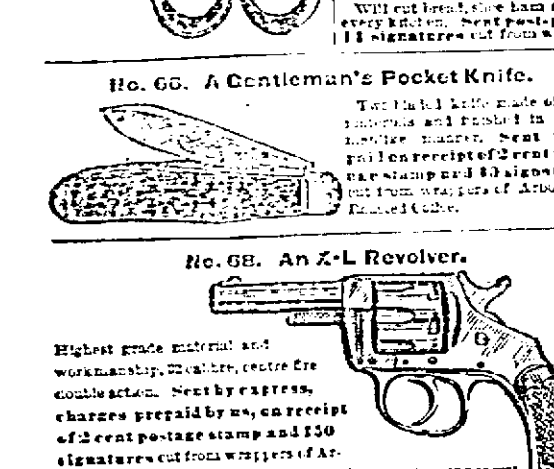
**No. 62. A Carving Knife and Fork.**

A first-class set, mounted with genuine buck horn handles. Knife blade 8 inches long. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee. When ordering name your nearest Express Office as well as your Post Office.



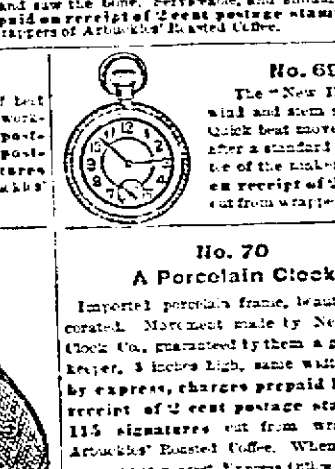
**No. 63. A Butcher's Knife.**

8 1/2 inch blade, large wood handle, good materials and well finished. Sent postpaid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.



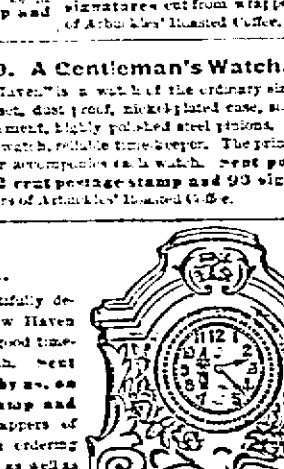
**No. 64. A Kitchen Knife.**

Will cut bread, slice ham and saw the bone. Serrated, and should be in every kitchen. Sent postpaid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.



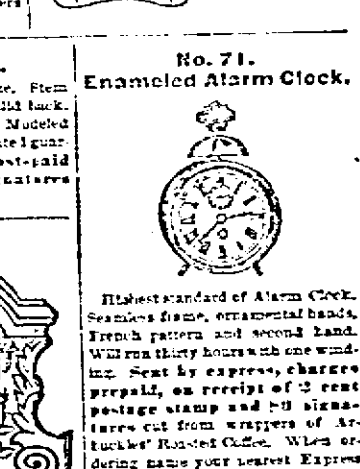
**No. 65. A Lady's Pen Knife.**

Has two finely finished blades. Handle beautifully varnished in imitation of ebony. Sent postpaid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.



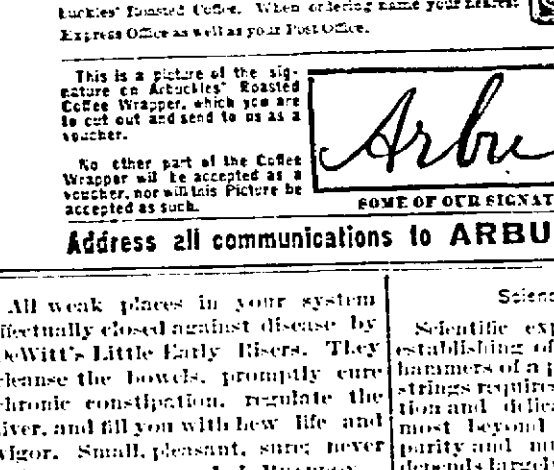
**No. 67. Picture Frame.**

Colored frame, black underneath. Sent postpaid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.



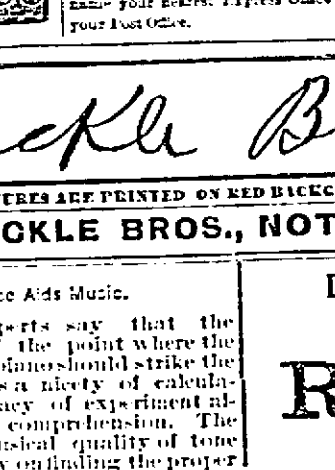
**No. 66. A Gentleman's Pocket Knife.**

Two blades made of best materials and finished in workmanlike manner. Sent postpaid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.



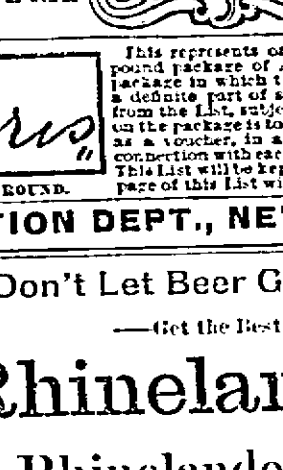
**No. 69. A Gentleman's Watch.**

The "New Haven" is a watch of the ordinary size. Stem wind and stem set, dust proof, nickel plated case, solid back. Quick beat movement, highly polished steel pistons. Modeled after a standard watch, reliable time keeper. The price is guaranteed of the maker accompanied with a watch. Sent postpaid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.



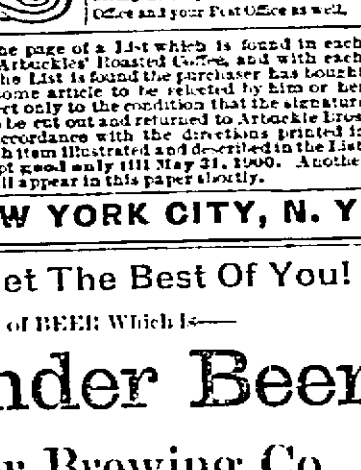
**No. 70. A Porcelain Clock.**

Imported porcelain frame, beautifully decorated. Movement made by New Haven Clock Co., guaranteed by them a good time keeper. 3 inches high, same width. Sent by express, charges prepaid by us, on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee. When ordering name your nearest Express Office as well as your Post Office.



**No. 71. Enamelled Alarm Clock.**

Highest standard of Alarm Clock. Seams frame, ornamental hands, French pattern and second hand. Winding key works with one winding. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee. When ordering name your nearest Express Office as well as your Post Office.



**Arbuckle Bros.**

SOME OF OUR SIGNATURES ARE PRINTED ON RED BACKGROUND.

Address all communications to ARBUCKLE BROS., NOTION DEPT., NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

All weak places in your system effectually closed against disease by DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They cleanse the bowels, promptly cure chronic constipation, regulate the liver, and fill you with new life and vigor. Small, pleasant, sure, never gripe.

J. J. REAMON.

Science Aids Music.

Scientific experts say that the establishing of the point where the hammer of a piano should strike the strings requires a nicety of calculation and delicacy of experiment almost beyond comprehension. The purity and musical quality of tone depends largely on finding the proper relation of string-length, above and below the hammers, and no matter how perfect a piano may be otherwise it is either marred or made by this principle of the "striking point."

The equalizing tone of the Kimball piano has been developed from the scientific calculations and experiments of a corps of experts employed in its construction, and that the culminating point has been reached is attested by the opinion of the world's greatest artists, who pronounce the "Kimball tone" absolutely unrivaled.—Chicago Tribune, Jan. 10, 1907.

**A Mother Tells How She Saved Her Little Daughter's Life.**

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering.

Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Brumby, Liberty, N. I. For sale by Andrie & Hiaman.

**PAULINA MAUKSCH, PRACTICAL GERMAN MIDWIFE.**

Day and night calls answered promptly. Located upstairs in the Muller's residence on Monroe street, across from S. Kelly's.

**D. HAMMEL & CO. HORSES.**

A. M. ROGERS, Resident Manager. RHINELANDER, WIS.



Don't Let Beer Get The Best Of You!

—Get the Best of BEER Which Is—

## Rhineland Beer!

Rhineland Brewing Co.

JUST RECEIVED AT

## THE FAIR

An elegant assortment of

## BAR GOODS

Glasses, Stone Beer Mugs and Steins and also a nice line of Lamps and other Glassware

Look us over before buying.

S. J. SEABURY, Davenport St.

**Spring Millinery Opening**

SEE THE NEW STYLES IN HATS AT MRS. J. G. DUNN'S.

**VIVE HEADQUARTERS!**

Have you seen the new \$6.00 Magazine Vase at Ashlens? Mechanical Plate Changer. Registers number of Pictures. Exposed Plates may be removed without disturbing others by simply pressing button.

Everything Needed by Amateurs

American Self-toning paper always in stock. Try the Standard Dry Plate, the best and cheapest on the market, also the Seed Plates. Developer, liquid and powder form.

Post Office Building. S. H. & W. H. ASHTON.





## Mexican Railroad Tates

**FIVE MEN** sat about a table in the "Foreign Members' Rest at House

"We heard all this last night. My people have been killed in six months, and I have crews go. They said the stop. I'm going to see. Your train is on the side and loaded. We'll fire up to the place where you sit. We'll run down at the. When you come near to the must try hard to stop. I can with you."

"Well, we find up and run miles beyond the death. Of course, it was not me but the show. I wanted to make that stopping on the pulled me on my feet. I was with you and

"—You feel plenty slick,"  
"—Well, thank!"  
"—A poor haythine, y'are!"  
"—an' of mind that's y'are!"  
"—and at all, but if ye have a  
"—"So be that the Chinaman  
"—"The head and piled dry be-  
"—"body and burned it, thank!"  
"—"When the man came back  
"—"looked at the spot where  
"—"had been, and saw some  
"—"little smoke rising. They  
"—"asked any questions, and the oth-  
"—"ers said to say."  
"—"It used to be a great  
"—"gambling," said the thing  
"—"and is yet, for that matter,  
"—"are not, so easy to our be-

The one-legged brakeman, been impatiently waiting a break in, said: "Then Meigs got no sense. I heard one candle in the little town of Vinton in Nooro Leon, close to gauge. There was a hole five or six feet across in the middle of the main street, and some Americans happened along asked him didn't fill it up. The hole was there for 50 years, and he said that was thought of fixin' it, but he wouldn't be a bad idee. So he goes to work. Under his pen a hole in front of the church in the old town. When through the old hole was found a new hole. They had a hole up, and they did it in the town. They kept this up for two weeks, workin' slow, in Mexican layin' off on feast days. They had a hole to spare, but it was 'em any. Finally they got the country and quit with a hole in the middle of the road, but any of the people's concern he's the only man alive with a hole out of town."

"I suppose that will be said the conductor, and the men went home.—N. Y. Sun

In a quiet way the women of Chicago and other cities have for years assiduously to promote the welfare of the less fortunate sisters. Herein we have the Hull House, the result of a general university settlement for working women, retreat for the unfortunate—all of them made possible through the efforts of self-sacrificing men and women—mostly women—of these semi-charitable enterprises worthy of commendation, more so than the Chicago Mission House for Women, another such institution, located at 253 Ewing street, near the Hull House settlement.

The lodging house is in a building where distress and poverty are supreme. Mothers with crying children in their arms and tiny children clinging to their skirts have learned that this house is a refuge when the husband and father is too feeble to support the wife and child, and, according to a writer who recently visited

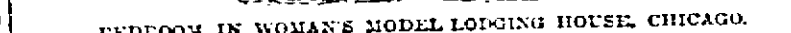
G. W. WELLS.

**Two Clever Wives.**  
Johnson—My wife fooled me the other night by asking me to stay in the clock when I came in, as if I had no other rest, and the next morning was the hour of my homecoming. I was in the fact.

Jackson—My wife asked me to stay in the clock when I came in, and the next morning the figure of the clock was in the time between it and her homecoming. I was in the fact, such a way as to prove me nearly three hours.—Jewell.

In the process of manufacture, as they are pleasant, but the medicinal qualities are obtained from other aromatic plants, well known to the East Indians. Effects, in order to get its effects and to avoid imitations, remember the full name of the printed on the front of every box.

**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP**  
 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.  
 LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK  
 For sale by all Druggists.—Price



of these semi-charitable enterprises are worthy of commendation, but none more so than the Chicago Model Lodging House for Women, an institution located at 253 Ewing street, very near the Hull House settlement.

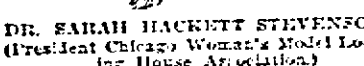
The lodging house is in a neighborhood where distress and poverty reign supreme. Mothers with crying infants in their arms and tiny children clinging to their skirts have learned that the house is a refuge when the drunken husband and father is too free with his fists and, according to a sympathetic writer who recently visited the house,

G. W. WEIR

**Two Clever Wives.**

Johnson—My wife called on me the other night by asking me to go to her room at a certain hour, and I did not clock when I came in, as it did not suit her rest, and the next morning was the hour of my homecoming, and she was in the face.

Jackson—My wife asked me to go to her room when I came in, and the next morning she figured out the difference in time between it and her usual hour, and she was in the face such a way as to prove me a liar nearly three hours.—*Jewelers' Trade Journal.*



In a quiet way the women of Chicago and other cities have for years labored assiduously to promote the welfare of the less fortunate sisters. Here in Chicago we have the Hull House settlement, several university settlements, a hospital for working women, retreats for the unfortunate—all of them maintained through the efforts of self-sacrificing men and women—mostly women, of these semi-charitable enterprise worthy of commendation, but none more so than the Chicago Model Housing House for Women, an institution located at 253 Ewing street, very near the Hull House settlement.

The lodging house is in a neighborhood where distress and poverty are supreme. Mothers with crying infants in their arms and tiny children clinging to their skirts have learned the house is a refuge when the drunken husband and father is too far visible and, according to a Springfield writer who recently visited the

**G. W. WEIDEN**

**Two Clever Wives.**

Johnson—My wife fooled me the other night by asking me to stay a week when I came in, as it did her rest, and the next morning was the hour of my homecoming me in the face.

Johnson—My wife asked me to stay when I came in, and the morning she figured out the day in time between it and her was such a way as to prove me a nearly three hours.—Jewellers'.

liver and bowels, without  
or irritating them, make it  
laxative.

In the process of manufac-  
are used, as they are placed  
taste, but the medicinal qual-  
remedy are obtained from  
other aromatic plants, well  
known to the CALIFORNIA  
Co. only. In order to get its  
effects and to avoid imitation,  
remember the full name of the  
printed on the front of every  
**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP**  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.  
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW Y.  
For sale by all Druggists - Price



## A SONG FOR THE NOBLE.

Love for the noble woman  
Who strikes the soldier's head,  
Who leans as a sweet, white angel  
Above the soldier's bed,  
Who kneels and who prays beside him,  
Who clings to his side,  
Who spreads the loved one's bed,  
When the weary soldier dies.

Cheers for the noble woman  
Who opens the palace door  
To the lame and the sick and the hungry,  
Who gives of her worldly store  
That others who toil who suffer  
By food or by fire may know  
That God on His throne still watches  
And judges the high and the low.

Praise for the noble woman  
Who visits the haunts of sin,  
To teach and to win where angels  
Above might hope to win;  
Who puts away worldly pleasures,  
And labors that others may live—  
To her all terrestrial things  
All the honor men have to give!

And cheers for the noble woman  
Who hides no jewels away,  
Who complacently pays her taxes  
As the law would compel her to pay;  
She smoothes the rough road of the toiler,  
She eases the burden that lies  
On the sick and the lame and the hungry,  
And the Lord up above is aware!

The sightless, the orphaned, the helpless  
May cherish her name with the great,  
Who stand for their homes and their country,  
Whose duty is first to the state!  
He is noble who falls while preserving  
The rights that are precious to you—  
'Tis noble to do just your duty  
As an honest citizen, too!

B. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

## True to Her Ideal

A BURST of laughter arose from the group of girls.

"You don't mean it, do you, Margaret? You really don't mean that you'd be satisfied with love in a cottage?"

"Yes," she answered, persistently, and with more seriousness than usual. "I don't believe in marrying for money or position. I believe in marrying for love, and I'd a great deal rather live in a cottage with the one man in the world that I cared for, than to live in a Parisian hotel with anyone else."

"Ha, ha! Love in a cottage! That would be altogether too romantic for me!" laughed one of the girls.

"I'd call that romance with the paint scratched off," said another.

The above bit of conversation took place one summer afternoon in 1876. Just two years later Margaret found herself ensconced in a tiny home just such as she had always said would make her happy. It was the veriest bit of a place—almost a doll's house in the center of a little village where her husband, a young physician, had just opened an office. Their wedding presents had almost furnished the house, and the few hundred dollars that Dr. Duval had left from his college course, had completed it. He still owned his horse and phaeton that he had driven during his senior year—otherwise he had nothing.

At first their life was as sweet as the strains of a love song. Practice came slowly, for the clientele of a young physician always consists of incurables and patients who cannot pay—but then, they had managed to live, for each had owned several pieces of valuable jewelry. These had been pawned to friends, or sold, one at a time—reluctantly perhaps, yet cheerfully—for Margaret always said: "If we can only manage to stay here long enough, practice will come, and we can afford to part with these things now. After all they are of little value," and then she would twine a lock of her hair gently through her fingers, look into his eyes with the sweet confidence that only true love can express, and press a gentle kiss upon his brow. Such love is priceless, and they were very happy, for awhile.

But a time came when money was needed, and there were no patients with credit to collect from, and there were no jewels. The lender was brought in payment for their bills, but there were other things, such as clothes and house rent, that required money, and for weeks the family purse had been empty. The clouds had been gathering for so long that a heavy gloom had crept slowly but successfully into the little cottage; but one day it suddenly cleared, for a letter came that seemed like a special dispensation of kindness from Fate. It contained a commission for Dr. Girard Duval as physician on board the steamer—plying between Melbourne, Australia, and Hong-Kong.

Margaret's eyes were blurred with tears as she read it, for she said, appealingly: "You know, Girard, that this means our separation."

"Yes, but only for a little while, dear, and it also makes \$100 per month beside my expenses. I can afford to send you \$50 or \$75 of it every month, and it will be a big improvement on starving along as we have done so long."

"But the climate is bad, and suppose it should ruin your health, or worse than that—if—" but she could not finish the sentence.

"In that case, you know, Margaret, you would be provided for my life insurance would take care of you."

Within a week the furniture had been sold; Margaret had gone home to spend a few weeks with her family before making permanent arrangements for herself during the two years that her husband had planned to stay away. In that time, he argued, something would turn up that would enable him to take her with him, or to bring them together again in some way.

Of course the parting was hard, but Margaret suffered keenest, for while her self-sacrificing, womanly spirit could love, with the saw-toothed whir of poverty buzzing in her ear, threatening any moment to cut off her existence, it was not so with her husband. Girard had spent his money lavishly in college, depending on his diploma to pull him through afterwards, but the intermediate stage of starting he had

never figured on, and now that he had come to the end of his financial rope he was unhappy. He loved his wife, but not to be able to support her as he had expected to do hurt his pride, and he was glad to get away.

After many weeks the letters began to come. If Margaret had felt the least bit hurt at her husband's anxiety to go, her fears vanished after reading his letters. They were full of the same love and devotion of their honeymoon days, and though the separation was a severe sacrifice, Margaret lived only in the thought that he was prospering and that one day they would be brought together again.

For months Girard's letters were full of enthusiasm and good news, but one day the tears gathered in Margaret's eyes as she laid down his last letter. Eight months of tropical climate had been too much for him, and Girard's health was breaking. After that each letter was an evident attempt to spare her feelings and to be cheerful in a time of gloom, and not many more weeks proved it, for one day a cablegram announced his death. Then came a letter from the captain of the ship, with a few words of consolation, one from the United States consul stationed at the port where Girard had died, and later his mail and other possessions were returned to her.

The \$10,000 life insurance was collected, but Margaret's heart was broken. She cared for no one and for nothing but Girard's memory, so she bought the pretty little cottage where their married life had been spent; furnished it as nearly as possible the way it was before, and even trained the morning glories over his office window so that they would shade his desk just as they used to do. Margaret's devotion was beautiful. For 20 years she lived in the quiet little town, leaving now and then for a short trip abroad, but always returning to the shrine of her affection. Her devotion was the marvel of the community, and the little village was proud of it, for a halo of romance rested upon her head, and held her aloof, in awesome reverence, from the rest of the world.

But one day the little community was startled. A stranger man was seen to enter her cottage. He was tall, heavy-set and swarthy, and why he had come to the village and to see the doctor's widow no one knew until afterward, when Mrs. Duval explained that he wanted to purchase a piece of her property.

That was his passport into her house, but after that he was a frequent visitor. Margaret could scarcely realize that she was listening to amorous overtures after her lifelong sacrifice to the memory of Girard, and she could explain it only on the ground of a peculiar resemblance that the stranger, Mr. Hunt, bore to her long-lost husband. She could not trace it in the features, but now and then there was something about him so like Girard that she was fascinated and would listen to him almost helplessly.

But one day the endeavor. The stranger man had offered his life and fortune to the little widow. A ray of light from the setting sun fell upon her pretty features as he extended the cottage door on the evening that he went to receive his answer. Margaret was sitting at Girard's desk, looking dreamily out of the window. In her hand she held a small gold locket; it was open, and showed the handsome face of the only man she had ever loved. The stranger stepped nearer. He understood without being told that she was struggling between the old affection and the new. Suddenly she burst into tears, and, raising the locket to her lips, she kissed it passionately.

"Girard! Girard!" she cried: "I can never forsake you! Forgive me for the thought!"

In another moment she discovered that Hunt was standing near her, and, stifling her emotion, she stood dignified and erect before him.

"I thank you for the compliment you pay me in wishing me to be your wife," she said, "but I must decline the honor. For I might as well tell you frankly, I do not love you, and it would never be possible for me to care for you in any but the most distant way. I gave my heart to my husband years ago, and I love him this moment as much as in the days we spent together in this little cottage. The very walls remind me of him, and to forsake him now that he is no more would be the gravest sacrifice. My life shall be one long sweet devotion to him. I belong to him now as on my wedding day. I thank you, sir, goodbye."

The stranger bowed reverently and left the room. Fifteen minutes later he was comfortably seated in the state room of a Pullman car.

"I couldn't tell her," he mused: "the shock would have been too great. It was a long time ago, but it all comes back to me now. How well I remember the night when Federa and I wrote that note and signed the captain's name. And the letter from the consul—that was what puzzled us for awhile, till we found that old planter from South America, who had been educated in England. He was afraid to risk the forgery—and so it went. And then the mail—that is, part of the mail that we sent back; I always had a curiosity to know what was in some of those letters."

"Poor Margaret! She loves me still. No—she said she didn't love me. Which is it? I'd give a good deal to know to the duce she does love, anyway!"—Detroit Free Press.

Worship.

"These biscuits are rather heavy," he observed.

His wife burst into tears.

"Then you do not worship me any more!" she sobbed.

"Higher criticism is not incompatible with worship!" protested the man, not unreasonably.

We live in a literal age, and how vain it is to stand out against tendencies!

Detroit Journal.



## EYELASHES RENEWED.

By Transplanting the Hair, It Is Said, Lastingly Restores Them to Their Original Condition.

Transplanted eyelashes and eyebrows are the latest things in the way of personal adornment. Only the brave and rich can patronize the new method at present, for besides being painful and costly, it takes a long time to accomplish it.

There is only one person in New York who makes a specialty of the process, but in Paris and London, where the idea originated, there are specialists who make a handsome living out of the process of transplanting hair from the head to the eyebrows or eyelashes. The specialist works by putting in, not on, the new eyelashes and brows wherever they are absent or grown thin, and so cunning is he in his work that not even the closest scrutiny can detect any difference.

By means of the new process, it is said, eyes which are at ordinary times only passable become languishing in their expression, while eyes which were previously considered fine have their beauty much enhanced.

This is the way new eyelashes are put in: An ordinary fine needle is threaded with a long hair, generally taken from the head of the person to be operated upon. The lower border of the eyelid is then thoroughly cleaned, and in order that the process may be as painless as possible, rubbed with a solution of cocaine. The operator then by a few skillful touches runs his needle through the extreme edges of the eyelid between the epidermis and the lower border of the cartilage of the fragus. The needle passes in and out along the edge of the lid, leaving its hair thread in loops of carefully graduated length.

When this has been done another and another length of hair is sewed through the lid until finally there are a dozen or more loops projecting. By this time the effect of the cocaine has been lost and the operator is obliged to dip and put off the further "sewing of hair" for another sitting.

The next step in the process is cutting off and trimming the ends of the loops, and the result is a fine, thick, long set of eyelashes. It is the finishing touch, that is to come, that makes them look like nature's own. When they are first cut they stick out in the most singular fashion, giving the person operated upon the most uncanny look. The operator's next step is to take curling tongs, made of silver and no larger than knitting needles, and to give them the curve which is essential to perfect beauty. Then the eyes are carefully bandaged and kept so until the following day.

Most of the hairs that have been transplanted take root and grow, but a few of them fall out and have to be attended to. For the first month it is necessary to curl the new eyelashes every day, but after that they become properly assimilated, and it is not necessary to give them any further attention.

Eyebrows are doctored in the same way, but there is not so much pain associated with the process as in transplanting eyelashes.—N. Y. Herald.

## A BODICE TRIMMING.

One of the Most Complicated Designs Among the Summer Girls' Small Belongings.

An attractive addition to any summer frock is found in this little frock. It is made of deep scarlet organdie.

BODICE FRONT OF MULL AND LACE.

trimmed with a pilot effect of coral lace.

The little front fastens invisibly to the waist and renders the slightest bodice dress. It is connected by bands of the scarlet material and its beauty is considerably heightened by the addition of decorative buttons down each side of the straps.

Brush Glass.

Peel and pare two quarts of ripe peaches; place in a dish with one small cupful of sugar and set in a cool place for two hours; mash finely and add one quart water and freeze. This makes a delicious dessert. Oranges may be substituted for peaches if preferred, or if the latter are out of season.

A New Fad in Trimmings.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor has started a new craze in trimmings by ordering a gown festooned with real wheat. It is not only a novel but a really pretty idea and is used to very nice effect on hats—especially of tulle.

How to Cleanse Leather.

To free old leather covers of books, wipe clean, then rub lightly with the well beaten yolk of an egg applied with a soft sponge, and lastly pass a hot iron over a piece of thin paper laid on the surface of the cover.

FOR COUNTRY RIDING.

A Smart Outfit of Black and White. Plain for the Darling Woodland Cyclienne.

The costume of this woodland cyclienne is worthy a paragraph in the most conservative of fashion articles. It is specially adapted for long spins through shady groves and also for rough-and-tumble riding.

It is developed in lightweight Scottish goods trimmed with bands of bright silk poplin, which in their turn are finished with narrow strips of braid. The writer recalls one particular woodland cycling suit of royal brown plaid with Prussian blue and a generous tracing of crimson.

The skirt was the ideal rainy-day length, very flaring at the hem and close-fitting about the hips. The fullness was laid in plaits at the back. Around the foot was a plain band trimming of white brillianine headed

FOR THE WOODLAND SPIN.

with an inch-wide band of Prussian blue silk braid.

The waist had a blouse effect, front and back, and was laced plaited, the front plait being overlaid with bands of brilliantine like that which embellished the skirt. The collar was high, finished with a narrow linen ruching, and the sleeves, which were full enough to allow perfect freedom to the arms, were plain, relying upon their neat finish for their beauty.

With the woodland cycling suit a short white sailor was worn with a curled quill and band to match the suit.

GEMS POSSESS LIFE.

Including Them in Their Cases and Giving Them a Rest Adds to Their Luster.

Real jewels, scientists now assert, possess organic life. It has long been known that opals and pearls grow dull when worn by invalids, and latterly rubies and the turquoise are found to share the same sensibility. Pearls are more indicative of the condition of the wearer than any other gem. Though this delicate stone lives longer than a flower, it seems to have a form of life, which, like that of the flower, loses color and brilliancy and actually dies. Nor is this property unfounded in reason. Science has lately learned much concerning gems and their influence in the propagation of health and disease. The ethereal emanations which surround the person wearing gems penetrate the interstices of the jewel and actually increase or decrease its brilliancy. The inference is a true one that rings and pins should be laid aside by the invalid. Even in good health, it is better to give them an occasional rest. To include them in their cases and put them away is to insure an access of luster. Even clothing should be treated to rest. It freshens up wonderfully the fresh or wrap, to shed and brush the garment and hang it in a dark closet—Good Housekeeping.

The Neck Chain Is Gone.

Definitely the chain is gone. Too great popularity killed it. In its place the large ventures to put forth, but the result is in doubt, and by determiningly putting off their wares women have come to make themselves the slaves of time. In truth, never was so little jewelry worn as in this summer of grace, and the fancy for oriental patterns is as marked as ever. At night in the culture very charming wreaths of small, clear green enameled leaves, tiny, myrtle, laurel, bay and grape foliage, fasten among pearls and broods, and sometimes a row of leaves forms the top edging for a tucking comb.

Cotton Hangings Are Useful.

For some time the special value of cotton fabrics for country home service as hangings and draperies has been known. Their growing excellence in manufacture, which has brought design and finish almost to perfection, has promoted their use to quite general town house use. The fact that moths pay no attention to them makes them popular with housekeepers. It would, perhaps, be a surprise to one who has not given the matter recent attention to discover what excellent effects can be produced in hangings, furniture coverings and even rugs that are made of cotton.

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## A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

But Great in Contemplation Only, as It Never Came to Be Established.

A worthy American citizen, having made a fortune, started forth to see the world. European business ways and habits thoroughly disgusted this nervously keen expert in money-making, and he planned, first, to come to some friends in Paris. One of them, however, the ignorance of the old gentleman on subjects without the circle in which he lived, rendered on a joke.

"I agree with you," he said; "I agree with you thoroughly. Why, do you know, I was last week in a city of 125,000 inhabitants—and I was overcome, so overcome to find they hadn't a lively stable in the city."

"No—you don't tell me!" answered the victim. "Gentlemen, see there! Just consider that!" Then jumping to his feet as the thought struck him. "Why, gentlemen, a fortune's awaiting someone there! Where's the place? What's the name of it?"

"Venice," said the joker.

"Good!" I'm tired of this place anyway. I'll go right down there to-morrow, and put a little horse-drawn into the town. Gentlemen, you're in this good thing with me, if you choose."

They were all in it, and they invested their friend with powers plenipotentiary. The story has no dramatic point, save that it is a history of the Venetian race.

No one ever heard an account of that visit, but for long afterward no participant in the joke could get within hailing distance of the self-appointed pioneer of American enterprise.—Harper's Round Table.

Brain Work and Exercise.

It has been declared that three hours of brain work will destroy more brain tissue than a whole day of physical exercise. America is filled with men and women who earn their living by their brains. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters makes the mind active and vigorous. This medicine is a tonic, an appetizer, and a sure cure for dyspepsia. It has a fifty years' record of cures. See that a private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

An Optimistic View.

"The lies the blamed newspapers publish about me," said one politician to another, "is enough to drive a man to drink."

"Yes, that's so," replied the other, "but still we have no cause for complaint."

"Why not?" asked the first, in surprise.

"Well, it might be much worse," was the reply. "They might publish the truth!"—Chicago Evening News.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes.

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Paste, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, itching feet, improving nails, corns and bunions. At all drug stores and shoe stores. Allen's Foot-Paste, 151 N. Wabash, Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

An Explanation.

"It strikes me this ice water is dirty," said a Cincinnati hotel guest.

"Hully gee!" exclaimed the landlord, as he looked in the pitcher, "I better do better for ter wash it!"—Chicago Evening News.

Milk River Valley.

Don't forget after harvest to take that intended visit to the Milk River Valley of Montana, where free homesteads can be taken near the railway. For printed literature and other information, address James Polson, 21 and Broadway, St. Paul, Minn.

Left His Name.

Lady—A gentleman called, you say? Did he leave any name?

Parlor Maid—Oh, yes, he. He said it was Immortal.—Boston Traveler.

Work for All.

Thousands of men are making good wages in the farm fields of Minnesota, North and South Dakota. There is room for thousands more. Half rates via Great Northern Railway from St. Paul. Write Max Bass, 229 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

"She seemed all her weavers so long that now she is doomed to be an old maid, for the rest of her life!" "Well, that was like a just reward for such a contempt of court!"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Lost His Case.—Citizen—"So my doctor tore your clothes, did he? Where?" Harry Higgins—"I've forgot which one of them tears is his!"—Indianapolis Journal.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Lavative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 22c.

Do you want to be unique? Learn to tell the facts in a story without any embellishments.—Athletic Globe.

Peo's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. U. Hunt, Sprague, Wash., March 8, '91.

The English language is not a dead language, yet it is frequently butchered.—Chicago Daily News.

The average man spends a lot of time searching for what he hopes he won't find.—N. Y. Herald.

Hall's Cathartic Cure.

It cures Internally. Price 25c.

If you have your own way see that your way is right.—Athletic Globe.

Pain Conquered; Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM, NO. 2501]

"I feel it my duty to write and thank you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. It is the only medicine I have found that has done me any good. Before taking your medicine, I was all run down, tired all the time, no appetite, pains in my back and bearing down pains and a great sufferer during menstruation. After taking two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt like a new woman. I am now on my fourth bottle and all my pains have left me. I feel better than I have felt for three years and would recommend your Compound to every suffering woman. I hope this letter will help others to find a cure for their troubles."—Mrs. DELLA REMICK, BENSLEY, IND.

The serious ills of women develop from neglect of early symptoms. Every pain and ache has a cause, and the warning they give should not be disregarded.

Mrs. Pinkham understands these troubles better than any local physician and will give every woman free advice who is puzzled about her health. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. Don't put off writing until health is completely broken down. Write at the first indication of trouble.

CARTER'S INK

Is what all the great railways use.



Does your head ache? Painback of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia, and all liver complaints. 25c. All druggists.

Best you can afford to buy a beautiful BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the hair.

TO BE WELL DRESSED consult our

HAND BOOK OF FASHIONS

Containing Over 100 Photo-Engravings of the Latest Styles in LADIES AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS for Fall and Winter Wear

MAILED FREE

BOSTON STORE

State and Madison Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 & \$3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Work \$4 to \$6 compared with other makes.

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.

ALL LEATHERS. ALL STYLES.



## Mexican Railroad Tales

"Well, we fired up and ran back three miles beyond the death spot. Of course, it was not my business to run slowly. I wanted to show the able that stopping in the space defined was an impossibility. Old 55 is a quick engine, and inside of two

"We feel plenty slick," said the fellow black.  
"A poor daythin, y' are," says n' de misdothin that ye have ut, and at all, but if ye have ut, th' good to ut."  
"So he shot the Chiraman in the head and piled dry logs underly and burned it. Blankets were when the man came back at risk, looked at the spot where the dead lay, and saw some ash and little smoke rising. They did not say nothin, and the other c'ld say." "  
"It used to be a great com'ardling," said the third c'ld, and is yet, for that matter, but are not so easy to our boys."

The one-legged brakeman, been impatiently waiting a break in, said: "Them Mexi got no sense. I heard one cacle in the little town of out in Noova Lou, close to guage. There was a hole five an' six feet across in the middle street, an' some Ameri happened along asked him didn't fill it up. The hole there for 50 years, an' he had thought of fixin' it, but he wouldn't be a bad idee. So he peons to work. Under his he dug a hole in front of th' drew in th' dirt. When through th' old hole was fa had a new hole. They had hole up, an' they did it in the. They kep this up for two workin' slow, in Mexikin f layin' off on feast days. had a hole to spare, but it er 'em any. Finally they g th' country an' quit with a th' middle of th' road, but t any of th' alcade's concern he's th' only man alive th a hole out of town."

"I suppose that will be said the conductor, and t men went home.—N. Y. Sun

taxpayers. If granted the right to vote might array themselves against con-  
House steals and bridge jobs, but re-  
recent elections at New Orleans had  
demonstrated to every fair-minded  
critic that they would give means for  
ly and cheerfully for any enterprise  
having in view the betterment of man-  
kind, physically, morally and mental-  
ly.

In a quiet way the women of Chicago  
and other cities have for years labored  
assiduously to promote the welfare of  
less fortunate sisters. Here in Chicago  
we have the Hull House settlement,  
several university settlements, a home  
for working women, retreats for  
fortunates—all of them maintained  
through the efforts of self-sacrificing  
men and women—mostly women.  
Of these semi-charitable enterprises  
worthy of commendation, but no  
more so than the Chicago Model Set-  
tling House for Women, an institution  
located at 253 Ewing street, very near  
the Hull House settlement.

The lodging house is in a neigh-  
hood where distress and poverty rule  
supreme. Mothers with crying infants  
in their arms and tiny children cling-  
ing to their skirts have learned that  
this house is a refuge when the drunken  
husband and father is too free with  
darts and, according to a syndicate  
writer who recently visited the E-

Jackson—My wife asked me to leave when I came in, and the morning she figured out the difference in time between it and her watch in a way as to prove me a liar nearly three hours.—Jewelry's Weekly.



## A SONG FOR THE NOBLE.

Love for the noble woman  
Who strikes the soldier's head,  
Who leans as a sweet, white angel  
Above the soldier's bed,  
Who kneels and who prays beside him,  
Who closes the soldier's eyes,  
Who spreads the loved flag over him  
When the weary soldier dies.

Cheers for the noble woman  
Who opens her palace door  
To the lame and the sick and the hungry,  
Who gives of her worldly store  
That others who toil, who suffer  
By food or by fire may be cured,  
That God on his throne still watches  
And judges the high and the low.

Praise for the noble woman  
Who writes the name of sin,  
To each and to all where angels  
Alone might hope to win;  
Who puts away worldly pleasures,  
And labors that others may live—  
To her all terrestrial glory!

And cheers for the noble woman  
Who hides no jewels away,  
Who competently pays her taxes  
As the law would compel her to pay;  
She smoothes the rough road of the toiler,  
She eases the burdens that bear  
On the sick and the lame and the hungry,  
And the Lord up above is aware!

The orphan, the orphaned, the helpless  
May cherish her name with the great;  
Who stands for their homes and country,  
Whose duty is first to state;  
It is noble who falls while preserving  
The rights that are precious to you—  
'Tis noble to do just your duty  
As an honest citizen, too!

B. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

## True to Her Ideal

A BUBBLE of laughter arose from the group of girls.

"You don't mean it, do you, Margaret? You really don't mean that you'd be satisfied with love in a cottage?"

"Yes," she answered, persistently, and with more seriousness than usual. "I don't believe in marrying for money or position. I believe in marrying for love, and I'd a great deal rather live in a cottage with the one man in the world that I cared for, than to live in a Parisian hotel with anyone else!"

"Ha, ha! Love in a cottage! That would be altogether too romantic for me!" laughed one of the girls.

"I'd call that romance with the paint scratched off," said another.

The above bit of conversation took place one summer afternoon in 1876. Just two years later Margaret found herself ensconced in a tiny home just such as she had always said would make her happy. It was the prettiest bit of a place—almost a doll's house in the center of a little village where her husband, a young physician, had just opened an office. Their wedding presents had almost furnished the house, and the few hundred dollars that Dr. Dural had left from his college course, had completed it. He still owned his horse and phaeton that he had driven during his senior year—otherwise he had nothing.

At first their life was as sweet as the strains of a love song. Practice came slowly, for the clientele of a young physician always consists of incurables and patients who cannot pay—but then, they had managed to live, for each had owned several pieces of valuable jewelry. These had been pawned to friends, or sold, one at a time—reluctantly perhaps, yet cheerfully—for Margaret always said: "If we can only manage to stay here long enough, practice will come, and we can afford to part with these things now. After all they are of little value," and then she would twine a lock of her hair gently through her fingers, look into his eyes with the sweet confidence that only true love can express, and press a gentle kiss upon his brow. Such love is priceless, and they were very happy, for awhile.

But a time came when money was needed, and there were no patients with credit to collect from, and there were no jewels. The lander was filled with produce that the farmers brought in payment for their bills, but there were other things, such as clothes and house rent, that required money, and for weeks the family purse had been empty. The clouds had been gathering for so long that a heavy gloom had crept slowly but successfully into the little cottage; but one day it suddenly cleared, for a letter came that seemed like a special dispensation of kindness from Fate. It contained a commission for Dr. Girard Dural as physician on board the steamer —, plying between Melbourne, Australia, and Hong-Kong.

Margaret's eyes were blurred with tears as she read it, for she said, appealingly: "You know, Girard, that this means our separation."

"Yes, but only for a little while, dear, and it also means \$100 per month beside my expenses. I can afford to send you \$50 or \$75 of it every month, and it will be a big improvement on starting along as we have done so long."

"But the climate is bad, and suppose it should ruin your health, or worse than that—if—"

"In that case, you know, Margaret, you would be provided for, my life insurance would take care of you."

Within a week the furniture had been sold; Margaret had gone home to pack a few weeks with her family before making permanent arrangements for herself during the two years that her husband had planned to stay away. In that time, he argued, something would turn up that would enable him to take her with him, or to bring them together again in some way.

Of course the parting was hard, but Margaret suffered keenest, for while her self-sacrificing, womanly spirit could love, with the saw-toothed whir of poverty buzzing in her ear, threatening any moment to cut off her existence, it was not so with her husband. Girard had spent his money lavishly in college, depending on his diploma to pull him through afterwards, but the intermediate stage of starting he had

never figured on, and now that he had come to the end of his financial rope he was unhappy. He loved his wife, but not to be able to support her as he had expected to do hurt his pride, and he was glad to get away.

After many weeks the letters began to come. If Margaret had felt the least bit hurt at her husband's anxiety to go, her fears vanished after reading his letters. They were full of the same love and devotion of their honeymoon days, and though the separation was a severe sacrifice, Margaret lived only in the thought that he was prospering and that one day they would be brought together again.

For months Girard's letters were full of enthusiasm and good news, but one day the tears gathered in Margaret's eyes as she laid down his last letter. Eight months of tropical climate had been too much for him, and Girard's health was breaking. After that each letter was an evident attempt to spare her feelings and to be cheerful in a time of gloom, and not many more weeks proved it, for one day a cablegram announced his death. Then came a letter from the captain of the ship, with a few words of consolation, one from the United States consul stationed at the port where Girard had died, and later his mail and other possessions were returned to her.

The \$10,000 life insurance was collected, but Margaret's heart was broken. She cared for no one and for nothing but Girard's memory, so she bought the prettiest little cottage where their married life had been spent; furnished it as nearly as possible the way it was before, and even trained the morning glories over his office window so that they would shade his desk just as they used to do. Margaret's devotion was beautiful. For 2½ years she lived in the quiet little town, leaving now and then for a short trip abroad, but always returning to the shrine of her affection. Her devotion was the marvel of the community, and the little village was proud of it, for a halo of romance rested upon her head, and held her aloof, in awesome reverence, from the rest of the world.

But one day the little community was startled. A stranger man was seen to enter her cottage. He was tall, heavy-set and swarthy, and why he had come to the village and to see the doctor's widow no one knew until afterward, when Mrs. Dural explained that he wanted to purchase a piece of her property.

That was his passport into her house, but after that he was a frequent visitor. Margaret could scarcely realize that she was listening to amorous overtures after her lifelong sacrifice to the memory of Girard, and she could explain it only on the ground of a peculiar resemblance that the stranger, Mr. Hunt, bore to her long-lost husband. She could not trace it in the features, but now and then there was something about him so like Girard that she was fascinated and would listen to him almost helplessly.

But one day the stranger came. The stranger man had offered his life and fortune to the little widow. A rosy light from the setting sun fell upon her pretty features as he entered the cottage door on the evening that he went to receive his answer. Margaret was sitting at Girard's desk, looking dreamily out of the window. In her hand she held a small gold locket; it was open, and showed the handsome face of the only man she had ever loved. The stranger stepped nearer. He understood without being told that she was struggling between the old affection and the new. Suddenly she burst into tears, and, raising the locket to her lips, she kissed it passionately.

"Girard! Girard!" she cried: "I can never forsake you! Forgive me for the thought!"

In another moment she discovered that Hunt was standing near her, and, stifling her emotion, she stood dignified and erect before him.

"I thank you for the compliment you pay me in wishing me to be your wife," she said, "but I must decline the honor. For—I might as well tell you frankly, I do not love you, and it would never be possible for me to care for you in any but the most distant way. I gave my heart to my husband years ago, and I love him this moment as much as in the days we spent together in this little cottage. The very walls remind me of him, and to forsake him now that he is not here would be the grossest sacrilege. My life shall be one long sweet devotion to him. I belong to him now as on my wedding day. I thank you, sir, goodbye."

The stranger bowed reverently and left the room. Fifteen minutes later he was comfortably seated in the state room of a Pullman car.

"I couldn't tell her," he mused: "the shock would have been too great. It was a long time ago, but it all comes back to me now. How well I remember the night when Federal and I wrote that note and signed the captain's name. And the letter from the consul—that was what puzzled us for awhile, till we found that old planter from South America, who had been educated in England. He wasn't afraid to risk the forgery—and so it went. And then the mail—that is, part of the mail that we sent back; I always had a curiosity to know what was in some of those letters.

"Poor Margaret! She loves me still. No—she said she didn't love me. Which is it? I'd give a good deal to know to the deuce she does love, anyway!"—Detroit Free Press.

## Worship.

"These biscuits are rather heavy," he observed.

His wife burst into tears.

"Then you do not worship me any more!" she sobbed.

"Higher criticism is not incompatible with worship!" protested the man, not unreasonably.

We live in a literal age, and how vain it is to stand out against tendencies!—Detroit Journal.



## EYELASHES RENEWED.

By Transplanting the Hair, It Is Said, Lasting Effect May Be Made Irresistible.

Transplanted eyelashes and eyebrows are the latest things in the way of personal adornment. Only the brave and rich can patronize the new method at present, for besides being painful and costly, it takes a long time to accomplish it.

There is only one person in New York who makes a specialty of the process, but in Paris and London, where the idea originated, there are specialists who make a handsome living out of the process of transplanting hair from the head to the eyebrows or eyelashes. The specialist works by putting in, not on, the new eyelashes and brows wherever they are absent or grown thin, and so cunning is he in his work that not even the closest scrutiny can detect any difference.

By means of the new process, it is said, eyes which are at ordinary times only passable become languishing in their expression, while eyes which were previously considered fine have their beauty much enhanced.

This is the way new eyelashes are put in: An ordinary fine needle is threaded with a long hair, generally taken from the head of the person to be operated upon. The lower border of the eyelid is then thoroughly cleaned, and in order that the process may be as painless as possible, rubbed with a solution of cocaine. The operator then by a few skillful touches runs his needle through the extreme edges of the eyelid between the epidermis and the lower border of the cartilage of the fragus. The needle passes in and out along the edge of the lid, leaving its hair thread in loops of carefully graduated length.

When this has been done another and another length of hair is sewed through the lid until finally there are a dozen or more loops projecting. By this time the effect of the cocaine has been lost and the operator is obliged to dip his needle and put off the further "sewing of hair" for another sitting.

The next step in the process is cutting off and trimming the ends of the loops, and the result is a fine, thick, long set of eyelashes. It is the finishing touch, that is to come, that makes them look like nature's own. When they are first cut they stick out in the most singular fashion, giving the person operated upon the most unbecoming look. The operator's next step is to take curling tongs, made of silver and no larger than knitting needles, and to give them the curve which is essential to perfect beauty. Then the eyes are carefully bandaged and kept so until the following day.

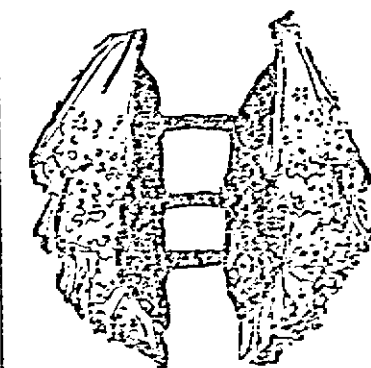
Most of the hairs that have been transplanted take root and grow, but a few of them fall out and have to be attended to. For the first month it is necessary to curl the new eyelashes every day, but after that they become properly assimilated, and it is not necessary to give them any further attention.

Eyebrows are doctored in the same way, but there is not so much pain associated with the process as in transplanting eyelashes.—N. Y. Herald.

## A BODICE TRIMMING.

One of the Most Convenient Designs Among the Summer Girl's Small Belongings.

An attractive addition to any summer frock is found in this little frock. It is made of deep scarlet organdie.



BODICE FRONT OF MULL AND LACE.

Trimmed with a jabot effect of organdie.

The little front fastens invisibly to the waist and renders the plainest bodice dressy. It is connected by bands of the scarlet material and its beauty is considerably heightened by the addition of decorative buttons down each side of the straps.

## Peach Glaze.

Peel and pare two quarts of ripe peaches; place in a dish with one small cupful of sugar and set in a cool place for two hours; mash fine; add one quart water and freeze. This makes a delicious dessert. Oranges may be substituted for peaches if preferred, or if the latter are out of season.

## New Fad in Trimmings.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor has started a new craze in trimmings by ordering a gown festooned with real wheat. It is not only a novel but a really pretty idea and is used to very nice effect on hats—especially of tulle.

## How to Cleanse Leather.

To freshen old leather covers of books wipe clean, then rub lightly with the well beaten yolk of an egg applied with a soft sponge, and finally pass a hot iron over a piece of thin paper laid on the surface of the cover.

## FOR COUNTRY RIDING.

A Smart Outfit of Black and White Plaid for the Daring Woodland Cyclist.

The costume of this woodland cyclist is worthy a paragraph in the most conservative of fashion articles. It is specially adapted for long spins through shady groves and also for rough-and-tumble riding.

It is developed in lightweight Scottish goods trimmed with bands of bright silk poplin, which in their turn are finished with narrow strips of braid. The writer recalls one particular woodland cycling suit of royal brown plaided with Prussian blue and a generous tracing of crimson.

The skirt was the ideal rainy-day length, very flaring at the hem and close-fitting about the hips. The fullness was laid in plaits at the back. Around the foot was a plain band trimming of white brillianine headed



FOR THE WOODLAND SPIN.

with an inch-wide band of Prussian blue silk braid.

The waist had a blouse effect, front and back, and was laced with bands of brilliantine like that which embellished the skirt. The collar was high, finished with a narrow linen ruffling, and the sleeves, which were full enough to allow perfect freedom to the arms, were plain, relying upon their neat finish for their beauty.

With the woodland cycling suit a short white sailor was worn with a curled quill and band to match the suit.

## GEMS POSSESS LIFE.

Including Them in Their Cases and Giving Them a Heat-Adapted to Their Luster.

Real jewels, scientists now assert, possess organic life. It has long been known that opals and pearls grow and when worn by invalids, and latterly rubies and the turquoise are found to share the same sensibility. Pearls are more indicative of the condition of the wearer than any other gem. Though this delicate stone lives longer than a flower, it seems to have a form of life, which, like that of the flower, loses color and brilliancy and actually dies. Nor is this property unfounded in reason. Science has lately learned much concerning gems and their influence in the propagation of health and disease. These invisible emanations which surround the person wearing gems penetrate the interstices of the body, and actually increase or decrease its brilliancy. The inference is a true one that rings and pins should be laid aside by the invalid. Even in good health, it is better to give them an occasional rest. To include them in their cases and put them away is to insure an access of luster. Even clothing should be treated to rest. It freshens up wonderfully the frock or wrap, to shake and brush the garment and hang it in a dark closet—Good Housekeeping.

## The Neck Chain Is Gone.

Definitely the chain is gone. Too great popularity killed it. In its place the large ventures to put forth, but the result is in doubt, and by determiningly putting off their wares as women have ceased to make themselves the slaves of time. In truth, never was so little jewelry worn as in this summer of grace, and the fancy for oriental patterns is as marked as ever. At night in the solitude very charming wreaths of small, clear green emerald leaves, ivy, myrtle, laurel, bay and grape foliage, fasten among pearls and braids, and sometimes a row of leaves forms the top edging for a tucking comb.

## Cotton Hammocks Are Useful.

For some time the special value of cotton fabrics for country home service as hangings and draperies has been known. Their growing excellence in manufacture, which has brought design and finish almost to perfection, has promoted their use as a general town house use. The fact that moths pay no attention to them makes them popular with housekeepers. It would, perhaps, be a surprise to one who has not given the matter recent attention to discover what excellent effects can be produced in hangings, furniture coverings and even rugs that are made of cotton.

## A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

But Great in Contemplation Only, as It Never Came to Be Established.

A worthy American citizen, having made a fortune, turned forth to see the world. European business ways and habits thoroughly disgusted this nervously keen expert in money-making, and he poured forth his scorn to some friends he met in Paris. One of them, knowing the ignorance of the old gentleman, subjected him to a circle in which he lived, restricted on a job.

"I agree with you," he said; "I agree with you thoroughly. Why, do you know, sir, I was last week in a city of 125,000 inhabitants—and I was overcome, sir—overcome to find they hadn't a lively stable in the city."

"No—you don't tell me!" answered the victim. "Then, see there! Just consider that!" Then, jumping to his feet as the thought struck him, "Why, gentlemen, a fortune's awaiting someone there! Where's the place? What's the name of it?"

"Venice," said the joker.

"Good!" said the victim of the joke. "I'll go right down there to-morrow, and put a little horse into the town. Gentlemen, you're in this good thing with me, if you choose."

They were all in it, and they invested their friend with powers plenipotentiary. The story has no dramatic point, save that it is a historic fact that Venice was killed. No one ever again has stepped out of the city, but for long afterward to participate in the joke could get within hailing distance of the self-appointed pioneer of American enterprise.—Harper's Round Table.

## Brain Work and Exercise.

It has been declared that three hours of brain work will destroy more brain tissue than a whole day of physical exercise. America is filled with men and women who earn their living by their brains. Hotel-keepers, stenographers, bookkeepers, clerks and salesmen. This medicine is a tonic, an appetizer, and a sure cure for dyspepsia. It has a fifty years' record of cures. See that a private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

## An Optimistic View.

"The lies the blamed newspapers publish about us," said one politician to another, "is enough to drive a man to drink."

"Yes, that's so," replied the other, "but still we have no cause for complaint."

"Why not?" asked the first, in surprise.

"Well, it might be much worse," was the reply. "They might publish the truth."—Chicago Evening News.

## Ladies Can Wear Shoes.

One size smaller after being Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sore, itching feet, improving nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores. The trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Ormiston, Le Roy, N. Y.

## An Explanation.

"It strikes me this ice water is dirty," said a Cincinnati hotel guest.

"Hilly gee!" exclaimed the waiter, as he looked in the pitcher, "I better deporter forget to wash it."—Chicago Evening News.

## Milk River Valley.

Don't forget after harvest to take that intended visit to the Milk River Valley of Montana, where free homesteads can be taken near the railway. For printed matter and other information, address: Moses Folom, 21 and Broadway, St. Paul, Minn.

## Left His Name.

Lady—A gentleman called, you say? Did he leave any name?

Major—Oh, yes, he. He said it was immaterial.—Boston Traveler.

## Work for All.

Thousands of men are making good wages in the harvest fields of Minnesota, North and South Dakota. There is room for thousands more. Write for the Great Northern Railway from St. Paul. Write Max Jass, 20 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

"She seemed all her woeful so long that now she is deemed to be an old maid for the rest of her life." "Well, that seems like a just sentence for such a contempt of court."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Lost His Case.—Citizen—"So my doctor tore your clothes, did he? Where?" Hungry Hiss—"I've forgot which one of them tears is his."—Indianapolis Journal.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists and fund money will fail to cure. See.

Do you want to be unique? Learn to tell the facts in a story without any embellishment.—Athletic Globe.

Do's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. Hunt, Syracuse, Wash., March 8, '91.

The English language is not a dead language, yet it is frequently butchered.—Chicago Daily News.

The average man spends a lot of time searching for what he hopes he won't find.—N. Y. Herald.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. It taken internally. Price 50c. If you have your own way see that your way is right.—Athletic Globe.

Pain Conquered; Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

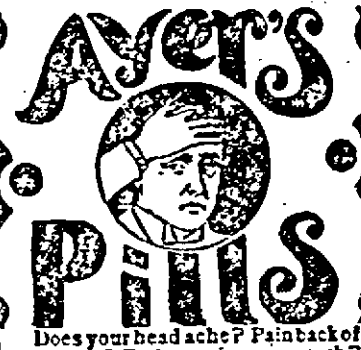
[LETTER TO MR. PINKHAM NO. 9261]

"I feel it my duty to write and thank you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. It is the only medicine I have found that has done me any good. Before taking your medicine, I was all run down, tired all the time, no appetite, pains in my back and bearing down pains and a great suffering during menstruation. After taking two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt like a new woman. I am now on my fourth bottle and all my pains have left me. I feel better than I have felt for three years and would recommend your Compound to every suffering woman. I hope this letter will help others to find a cure for their troubles."—Mrs. DELLA REMICK, KESSELHAUSEN, IND.

The serious illness of women develop from neglect of early symptoms. Every pain and ache has a cause, and the warning they give should not be disregarded.

Mrs. Pinkham understands these troubles better than any local physician and will give every woman free advice who is puzzled about her health. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. Don't put off writing until health is completely broken down. Write the first indication of trouble.

**CARTER'S INK**  
Is what all the great railways use.



**Ayer's Pills**

Does your head ache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia, and all liver complaints. 25c. All druggists.

Want your mustache or beard a beautiful brown or black? Use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE** for the Whiskers. 25c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

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Take no substitute claimed to be cheap. It is not. It is the best. Your dealer should keep them until they are sold. You will find them in every shoe store. Write for Catalogue. It is free.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

**CONSTIPATION**

"I have gone 15 days at a time without a movement of the bowels, not being able to move them except by using hot water injections. Chronic constipation for seven years has been a terrible trouble, and I have tried every remedy I could find, but never found any relief. I was very weak and I began to use CASCARET. I now have from one to three passages a day, and it is such a relief."—J. H. HARRIS, New York.

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**Cascarets**  
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